BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

"Let us See to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—[A. Lincoln.]

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON. } Editors.

BELLEFONTE, PA., JANUARY 13, 1869. VOL. 1, NO. 2.

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISING.

The "BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN" is published every Wednesday Morning, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,

at the following rates:

One year (invariably in advance,) $2.00
Six Months,.....".....".....$1.00
Three Months,.....".....".....50
Single Copies..".....".....".....05

It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding this type, $8.00 per annum, [illegible] lines of 10 lines, or less, $1.00 per insertion, and 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements by the quarter, half-year or year, received, and liberal deductions made. Insertion to length of advertisements, and length of time of insertion, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One inch (or 10 lines this type)	$5	$8	$12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column (or 5½ inches)	12	20	30
Half column (or 11 inches)	20	35	55
One column (or 22 inches)	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper Books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications relating to business of this office, to

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

LODGES.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No 268, A. Y. M, meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.

Constans Commandery. No. 33, K. T., meets second Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No. 153, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall, Bush's Arcade.

For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.

For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.

I. O. G. T.—This Lodge every Monday evening.

Bellefonte Church Directory.

Presbyterian church, Spring St., services at at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m; Rev. Alfred Yeomans, Pastor. This congregation are now erecting a new church, in consequense of which the regular religious services will be held in the Court House until further notice.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. H.C. Pardoe, pastor.

St. John's Episcopal Church. High St., services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor.

Lutheran Church, Linn St., services 10½ a. m, and 7½ p. m. Rev. J. A. Hackenberger pastor.

Reformed Church, Linn St., no pastor at present

Catholic Church, Bishop St; services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. T. McGovern, pastor.

United Brethren Church, High Street, west side of creek; services——

African M. E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinsell, pastor.

DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson.
Vice-President, pro tem.—Benj. F. Wade.
Secretary of State—William H. Seward.
Secretary of Treasury—Hugh McCullough.
Secretary of War—J. M. Schofield.
Secretary of Navy—Gideon Wells.
Secretary of Interior—O. H. Browning.
Postmaster-General—A. L. Randall.
Attorney General—Wm. M. Evarts.

STATE.

Governor—Jno. W. Geary.
Sec'y of Commonwealth—Frank Jordan.
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth—Isaac B. Gara.
Auditor-General—John F. Hartranft.
Surveyor-General—Jacob M. Campbell.
Treasurer—W. W. Irwin.
Attorney General—Benj. H. Brewster.
Dep'y-Att'y General—J. W. M. Newlin.
Sup't of Com. Schools—J. P. Wickersham.
Dep'y Sup't of Com. Schools—C.R.Coburn.
Sup't of Soldier's Orphan Schools—Geo. F. McFarland.

COUNTY.

President Judge—Charles A. Mayer.
Associates—John Hosterman, William Allison,
Prothonotary—James H. Lipton.
Register & Recorder—J. P. Gephart.
Sheriff—D. Z. Kline.
Dep'ty Sheriff—D. Woodring.
Dist. Att'y—H. Y. Stitzer.
Treasurer—A. C. Geary.
Commissioners, Wm. Keller, Wm. Furey, John Bing.
Clerk—John Moran.

BELLEFONTE BORO GH.

Chief Burgess—E. M. Blanchard.
Ass't " Capt. C. T. Fryberger.
Chief of Police—Wm. Shortlidge.
" Wm. Felty.
" Amos Mullen.
" Charles Cook.
Town Council—Wm. P. Wilson, *Pres't.*
" S. M. Irwin, *Clerk.*
" Robert Valentine,
" A. S. Valentine,
" Jas. H. McClure,
" F. P. Green,
" John Irwin, Jr.,
" Elias W. Hale,
" Jacob V. Thomas,
" Geo. A. Bayard,
High Constable—James Green,
Borough Constable—James Furey.
School Directors—John Hoffer, *Pres't.*
" Geo. B. Weaver. *Sec'y.*
" Wm. McClelland, *Tre's*
" S. T. Shugart,
" D. M. Butts,
" Dan'l McGinley.

BELLEFONTE MEAT MARKET

BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.

The oldest Meat Market in Bellefonte.—Choice meat of all kinds always on hand.

ja6'69.1y. P. V. BLACK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja6'69.y

JAMES H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law. Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Armory building, 2nd floor. ja6'69.1y.

SAMUEL LINN. A. O. FURST.

LINN & FURST, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.tf.

EDMUND BLANCHARD. EVAN M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys at-Law, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.1y.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte Penn'a. ja6'69.1y

W. W. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all bussiness entrusted to his care.

E. C. HUMES, *Pres't.* J. P. HARRIS, *Cash'r.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Bellefonte. Allegheny St., Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny St. ja6'69,1y.

URIAH STOVER, Licensed Autioneer, will attend to all sales entrusted to his care. Charges reasonable. Address, Uriah Stover, Houserville, Centre Co., Pa. ja6'69.6m.

J. D. WINGATE, D. D. S., Dentist. Office on the corner of Spring and Bishop streets, Bellefonte, Pa. At home, except the first two weeks of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. ja6'69.1y.

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO'S. Job Printing Office, "Republican" Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Penn'a. Every Description of Plain and Fancy printing done in the neatest manner, and at prices below city rates. ja6'69.

WILSON & HUTCHISON, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections, and all other legal business in Centre and the adjoining Counties, promptly attended to. Office in Blanchard's Law building, Allegheny street. ja6'69.

INSURANCE—LIFE & FIRE. Joseph A. Rankin of this Borough, insures property for the following Stock and Mutual companies, viz: Lycoming Mutual, York Company, Pa., Insurance of North America, Enterprise, and Girard of Phila., Pa., Home, of New Haven, and any *other* reliable company desired. Also, Provident Life Company of Phil'a., and other good Life Companies. ja6'69.1y.

RAILROADS.

B. E. V. R. R.—Geo. C. Wilkins, Sup't.

Westward from Bellefonte.

Mail,.....4.27 p. m.
Accommodation,.....6.00 a. m.
Through Freight,....8.42 a. m at Milesburg.

Eastward from Bellefonte.

Mail.....10.28 a. m.
Accommodation,.....3.55 p. m.
Freight and Accom...3.55 p m at Milesburg.

B. & S. S. R. R.—Dan'l Rhoads, Sup't.

Pass'r, leave	7.45 a m	Pass'. arr.	9 50 a m
Pass'r, "	2.50 p m	Pass'. arr.	5.05 p m

P. R. R. CONNECTIONS AT TYRONE.

Phil'a Ex.	7.51 a m	Day Ex.	7.54 a m
Emmigrant	2.15 p m	Mail Train	3.06 p m
Mail Train	6.44 p m	Cin. Exp.	3.11 p m
H. & Alt Ac.	8 35 a m	Phil'a. Ex	10.27 p m

MIFFLIN & CENTRE CO. Branch R. R.

NORTHWARD.

No. 1, leaves Lewistown at 7.20 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 8.15 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Penn'a R. R. 11.15 a. m., arrives at Milroy 12.15 p. m.
No. 3, leaves Penn'a. R. R. 4.05 p. m., arrives at Milroy 5.00.

SOUTHWARD.

No. 1, leaves Milroy 8.40 a. m., and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 9.40 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Milroy 1.15 p. m., and arrives Penn'a. R. R. 2.10 p. m.
No. 3, leaves Milroy 5.07 p. m. and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 6.00 p. m.

Stage leaves Bellefonte every day (except Sunday,) at 11 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 4.30 p m.
Stage leaves Milroy every day (except Sunday) at 5.30 p. m. and arrives at Bellefonte 10.30 p. m.
Stage leaves Bellefonte for Pine Grove Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 a. m.
Western mail closes at 4.00 p. m.
Lock Haven mail closes at 10.00 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R. R.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENN'A.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 23th 1868 the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	10 45	p. m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 31	a. m
" " arr. at Erie	9 50	p. m
Erie Express leaves Phila.....	11 50	a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 50	p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....	10 00	a. m
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8 00	a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	7 45	p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7 45	p. m

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie.....	10 55	a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	11 21	p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia..	10 00	a. m
Erie Express leaves Erie.....	6 25	p. m
" " " Lock Haven	6 10	a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....	4 20	p. m

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage Checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, *General Superintendent.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT IS our intention to dispose of our entire stock before the opening of the Spring Trade. G. W. FAIRER & CO.

WHITE FISH, Herring, mackerel, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'. ja6'69.1y.

THE highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

Select Poetry.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT,

FOR A SON WHO HAD DIED OF INTEMPERANCE.

And art thou dead? And must thy name,
My own, my only Son,
Forever bear this band of shame,
This blight that all will shun?
And when that name I sighing speak,
Will no kind voice the silence break
And grieve thy race is run!
And when thy bitter tears must flow,
Will none recount to soothe my woe,
Some good deed thou hast done?

The world thy latest years will see,
Where all of evil seems;
Thy early promise lives with me—
And those were blessed dreams,
When gazing on thy infant face,
I pressed thee in my warm embrace,
Reaping each feature's sign,
And thought all was so pure and fair,
That never folly, guilt, nor care,
Could mar that page divine.

O how uxultingly I watched
My budding flower put forth—
O, sure I thought there ne'er was matched
Such charms in all the earth?
Young mothers always think the same,
When kindles the mysterious flame,
Maternal bosoms prove;
The charm is in their hearts and given,
The signet binding earth and heaven,
From God's own fount of love.

And he entrusts this lamp of life
To woman's tender care,
Shielding it from the storms and strife,
Man's sterner strength must dare,
O, Love is woman's wealth her fame
The music of a cherished name—
But who will breathe to me
The name of my departed child?
His father's name he has defiled—
O, God,—this agony!

All, all but this I could endure—
Ah, had he passed away,
When his young soul was fresh and pure;
And yet how did I pray
That he might live! he was my trust—
But now I bow my head in dust,
And veil my bleeding heart;
Childless and hopeless I must dwell—
My son, my son, who could foretell
That thus we two should part!

It seems as I could count the days
Since thou wast on my knee,
Lisping sweet words of prayer and praise,
That I had whispered thee;
I never dreamed amid my joy,
That sin such promise could destroy,
That hopes so sweet to cherish,
Like doves within the fowler's hand,
Or flow'rets rooted on the sand,
were doomed to die—to perish!

'Tis over—all my task is done,
My world forever past;
I did but live for thee my son,
And loved thee to the last—
The panders of thy vices fled,
But I have held thy aching head,
And watched and wept and prayed,
And sure, I think, had't thou but known
What my poor heart has undergone,
Thou would'st not thus have strayed.

Select Miscellany.

Speech of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, on the Results of Grant's Election.

In Committee of the whole, in the House, 10th ult., Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. Chairman: The three Presidential elections which have resulted in victory to the Republican party are by far the most memorable and momentous in the history of our country. The issues at stake each time have been grander, the contest on either side fiercer, the verdict in each instance more decisive and significant, than ever attended previous struggles for the control of the National Government.

In the first victory of 1860, slavery propagandism received its fatal blow—the American people decided that at all hazards the further spread of human services into free territory should cease.—This decision was resisted by a rebellious war, and the war led to the necessity of entirely abolishing the institution whose existence had been merely checked by the expression of the popular will. The election of 1864 turned upon the point of continuing or discontinuing the bloody contest which up to that time had raged with unabated fury, and with enormous sacrifice of life and property. The vote of the people demanded the prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be suppressed, the national unity secured, and slavery utterly abolished throughout the length and breadth of the land. Had the verdict then rendered been enforced in the Cabinet as faithfully as it was in the field, the Presidential struggle of 1868 would not have turned upon the issues which actually entered into it. But the unexpected and unprecedented course of the Executive, the revived malignity of the Southern rebellion, and the mafiifold attacks on our national character and credit by the Democratic party, rendered the victory of 1868 as absolutely essential to conserve and preserve the fruits of our great triumph, as was the victory of 1864 to secure the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. And now that victory, complete and unsullied as new, and the passions naturally engendered in the heat of the canvass are gradually cooling, it may not be unprofitable to take a hasty glance at the ground we have passed over, and to make a brief summary of the points that have been solemnly adjudicated and permanently settled by the American people in the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency.

And first: The Union of the States has been maintained, and its perpetuity guaranteed, by this election, in a sense and with a force that were never before enunciated when the question was involved. I do not mean to assert that the election of Mr. Seymour would have necessarily led to a separation of the States, though there are not wanting facts of great significance that might well justify such an inference and such a fear. But what I do mean is, that the triumph of the Democratic party under that Rebel lead, and the formal installing of that element in supreme executive control, would have destroyed the true aim and spirit of the Union, and reduced our Government, as Mr. Webster said the same pernicious theories would have reduced it in 1830, "to the worst forms of the old confederation," in which the "lost cause" would have regained its paradise of State Rights, and its privilege of ruthlessly trampling on many of the most precious principles and priceless guarantees of our Constitution.—General Grant's election has averted this great evil—not merely by a temporary triumph, leaving the contest to be renewed hereafter with doubtful issue in the end, but with a victory that removes it from the list of questions on which parties will divide in the future. The election of 1868 is the last in which the lately rebellious section, even if it could be wholly controlled by rebels, will have sufficient power in the electoral vote of the country to make it the object either of hope or of fear on the part of political organization striving for the government of the nation. The tendency has been in that direction ever since Mr. Calhoun's famous theory of an equipoise of free and slave States was destroyed by the admission of California in 1850. The relative power of the two sections has been changing since that date with startling rapidity, even without the intervention of war; and the approaching census of 1870 will disclose the fact that the ten rebel States, viewed as one compact power, will no longer have sufficient strength to offer temptation to the Democratic party of the North to sacrifice its loyalty and its pride for the profit of an alliance with them. The withdrawal of Northern Democratic support from these States will give to the loyal inhabitants, who are a clear majority in each one of them, the power of governing them in the interest of loyalty, whereby the sectional and clannish spirit that has been their bane and their destruction will be expelled, and broad, generous national sympathies taken in its place. And the effect of this result on the Northern Democratic party in turn will be to enforce in the end an abandonment of the disloyal attitude, by which it has lost its ancient prestige and renown.—The Southern rebels and Northern Democrats, having derived no honor nor profit from their persistent co-operation, may find mutual advantage and gain by a separation in which each, disencumbered of the other, may atone at leisure for the joint sins of the discreditable partnership. This prospective and penitent attitude of the two great classes of offenders heralds the dawn of that day when Presidential elections will be contested and decided without a melancholy prediction or a savage menace of a dissolution of the Union. There are few voters now living in this country who ever participated in a Presidential campaign in which the fate of the Union was not involved, either in the angry threats of political malcontents, or in the timid apprehensions of well meaning citizens. That day has now passed. We have heard the last of that alarm in 1866. The Union was actually saved by Gen. Grant's victories in the field. The menace of its destruction ceases with his victory at the polls.

Second. The reconstruction laws of Congress have been vindicated and sustained by Gen. Grant's election. The State governments erected under those laws will be upheld, and the basis of imperial loyal suffrage without regard to race or color, will be accepted as the permanent rule in the lately rebellious States, as it will at no distant day throughout the entire union. This result is certain to be achieved, either through the amelioration of prejudice and the conquering force of justice in the individual States, or by the comprehensive influences of a Constitutional amendment which shall effect all the States equally alike. The decision in favor of the reconstruction measures must bring peace to the South—and with peace will come contentment and affluence. The rebellious element in those States, seeing the hopeless folly of longer resisting the mandate of the nation, will acquiesce in the decision, if with no better grace than merely accepting the inevitable. And with this acceptance will begin the real prosperity of that section, in which property will then be secure, investments inviting and remunerative, labor in demand and amply paid. The bitter minds even among the rebel leaders recognize and admit that, as a question of practical statesmanship, it is too late to discuss negro suffrage, for, having been granted, it is impossible to recall it. Between originally withholding a franchise from large masses of people, and annulling it after it has been conceded, wise men can see a vast difference—a difference literally quite as great, it may be, as that between peaceful discussion and bloody conflict. So that, even excluding from the case the abstract and unchanging element of justice which underlies it, it is demonstrably impracticable to withhold suffrage from the Southern negroes, now that they have exercised it, without involving consequences which would destroy all security for life and property in that section for generations to come. Negro suffrage being then of necessity conceded as one of the essentials of reconstruction, the only remaining source of discontent is the exclusion of a small minority of white men from the polls by reason of disloyalty. And here the evil lies in the disloyalty and not in the exclusion; and I know I am safe in saying that the exclusion will be removed quite as rapidly as the disloyalty disappears. And the disloyal white men of the South should be quite contented if they acquire suffrage as rapidly as the loyal colored men of the whole country. May we not hope that the patriotic conduct of the one class, and the softening of unreasonable prejudice toward the other, will enable the American people to hold the centennial celebration of our independence with no citizen of the Republic disfranchised, and with the sublime declaration that "all men are created equal" accepted and realized on the hundredth anniversary of its majestic utterance.

Third. The election of Gen. Grant has settled the financial question. I do not mean that it has adjusted the details or even foreshadowed the particular measures by which the public debt is to be provided for and its prompt payment assured. I only mean that the American people have deliberately, solemnly, and emphatically recorded their decision in favor of an honest discharge of their public obligations, and against all the forms of evasion and delusion so temptingly set forth in Democratic platforms. They have declared against the policy of wildly inflating, depreciating and ruining their currency in order to prematurely pay off any portion of the Government bonds, and they have declared with equal emphasis in favor of lightening the public burdens by reducing the interests on the national debt as promptly and rapidly as it may be done with honor. They have decided against all forms of repudiation, "open or covert, threatened or suspected," and in favor of upholding the public faith and maintaining the public honor stainless. Nay, they have gone one step further; the question of paying the public debt "In the utmost good faith, according to the letter and spirit of the contract" is no longer to be made a subject of controversy or of doubt in the American Congress. Henceforth we may do well to remember that proud example furnished us in the Parliamentary history of Great Britain, where, just preceding the eventful battle of Blenheim, the probability of England's defeat being angrily suggested by [illegible] of the Commons, he was answered by the [illegible] that day is these eloquent and ever memorable words:

"The question of England's ability to maintain her position should not be discussed in her own Parliament. Discussion implies doubt, and doubt breeds disaster.—Our business is to provide the means for the national defense, and let us to our task."

Fourth. With the election of General Grant comes a higher standard of American citizenship, with more dignity and character to the name abroad and more assured liberty and security attaching to it at home. Our diplomacy will be rescued from the subservient tone by which we have so often been humiliated in our own eyes and in the eyes of Europe, and the true position of the first nation of the earth in rank and prestige will be asserted; not in the spirit of bravado or with the mere arrogance of strength, but with the conscious dignity which belongs to power and with moderation which is the true ornament of justice. And with this vindication of the rights and the rank of our citizenship abroad will come also its protection under the panoply at home. That provision of the Federal Constitution which solemnly guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" will not be a dead letter under the administration of General Grant, as it in fact has been from the foundation of the Federal Government down to this hour. Henceforward it is to be practically enforced throughout all our borders, and every citizen of the Republic, himself observant of the law and of the rights of others, shall go where it may please him and speak as he may see fit, unawed by mobs, unharmed by murderers, unmenaced in life, limb or estate. With these four cardinal points settled by the people, Gen. Grant's administration will have high vantage ground from the day of its inauguration. Its responsibility will, indeed, be great, its power will be large, its opportunity will be splendid, and to meet them all we have a true and tried man, who adds to his other great elements of strength that of perfect trust and confidence on the part of the people. And to reassure ourselves of his executive character, if reassurance were necessary, let us remember that great military leaders have uniformly proved the wisest, firmest and best of civil rulers, Cromwell, William III., Charles XII., Frederick of Prussia, are not more conspicuous instances of monarchial governments than Washington, Jackson and Taylor have proved in our own. Whatever, therefore, may be before us in the untrodden and often beclouded path of the future, whether it be financial embarrassments, or domestic trouble of another and more serious type, or misunderstandings with foreign nations, or the extension of our flag and our sovereignty over insular or continental possessions, North or South, that fate or fortune may peacefully offer to our ambition, let us believe with all confidence that Gen. Grant's administration will meet every exigency with the courage, the ability, and the conscience which American nationality and Christian civilization demanded.

Odds and Ends.

How sweet to recline in the laps of ages—say about eighteen.

What word will make you sick if you leave one of the letters out? Music.

When is money damp?—When it becomes dew in the morning and is mist at night.

Every man should paddle his own canoe: but the difficulty is to get a canoe.

A gentleman asked a friend if he had ever seen a catfish. "No," was the response, "but I have seen a rope walk."

When you fall out of a carriage, what are you most likely to fall against?—Against your will.

Words should be seconded by actions; it isn't enough for a house-wife to say to a stocking with a hole in it, "You be darned?"

A young lady who saw a steam fire-engine in Boston for the first time, innocently inquired why they boiled the water before they threw it on the fire.

We believe the following to be the worst conundrum extant: When is water like a rearing horse hitched to a post? When it's *tide* and rises.

Wives are often foolish enough to sit up for their husbands, but you hear of few husbands who have the patience to sit up for their wives.

My yoke is easy and my burden is light, as the young fellow said when his girl was sitting on his lap with her arm around his neck.

An old lady, when her pastor said to her, "God has not deserted you in your old age," replied, "No, sir, I have a very good appetite."

Evil Thoughts.—"We cannot keep the crows from flying over our heads, but we *can* keep them from building their nests in our hair"—*Martin Luther.*

A Sunday paper says it is in favor of women voting, if they want to. We should like to see the man that could make them vote, if they did not want to.

"Pa," said an urchin, holding up a sunday-school picture book, "what's that?" "That, my son, is Jacob wrestling with the angel." "And which licked?" inquired the young hopeful.

No man knows what the wife of his bosom is; no man knows what a ministering angel she is; until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.

A clock having just struck the hour of [illegible] awakened, "Oh, what a cruel clock!" Why so? asked a friend. "Because it struck a little one, answered the tender hearted mother.

The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness, has since washed the *close* of a year, and hung 'em to dry on a bee line.

A gentleman out West was invited to take a game at poker, but he refused, sayin': "No thankee; I played poker all one summer and had to wear nankeen pants all next winter; I have no taste for that amusement since."

A man in Andover, Maine, hitched his horse to a board fence, and fed him with hay in a big box. There was a crack in one of the boards large enough for his cow to lick her tongue through at the hay. The horse bit her tongue off so that he had to kill her.

A drunken Englishman said to Judge Ledwith, of New York; the other day: "Your honor, I'm a nobleman in disguise." "So I perceive," replied the Judge; "You're disguised in liquor, and as drunk as a lord."

A darkey gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white race. He reasons thusly: "All men are made of clay, and, like the meerschaum pipe, are more valuable when highly colored."

An Irishman, noticing a woman passing along the street, spied two strips depending from under the lady's cloak.—Not knowing that these were in their right place and were styled "sashes," he exclaimed: "Faith, ma'am, your galluses are untied."

There is a boy down East who is accustomed to going out on the railroad track and imitate the steam whistle so perfectly as to deceive the officers at the station. His last attempt was eminently successful. The depot master came and "switched him off."

"My son," said an anxious father once, "what makes you use that nasty tobacco?" Now the son was a very literal sort of a person, and, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied, "To get the juice, old codger."

Will not, the infidel, when dying laid his trembling, emaciated hand upon the Sacred Volume, and exclaimed, solemnly and with unwonted energy, "The only objection against this Book, is a bad life!"

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is,—when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, in her behavior modesty, and her life virtue.

A lady in Boston, a few days ago, fell down stairs and broke her arm. The surgeon who came to set it fell on the steps as he was going away, and broke one of his ribs.

Does smoking offend you?" said a landlord to his newly arrived boarder. "Not at all sir." "I'm very glad to hear it, as you will find your chimney is given to the practice of"

Androo's Arithmatic.

Mr. Johnson's head is about as well balanced on the figure of arithmatic as on the figures of speech. The lucidity of his mathematical propositions is only equaled by the clearness of his political views. For instance, he says in his message that Government "received for its bonds, in real money, *three or four hundred per cent.* less than the obligations which it issued in return." No man of ordinary acquaintance with the English language and the Arabic numerals would ever make such a ridiculous statement. Take an illustration. Here is a bond for $1,000 given by government. What does Mr. Johnson mean by saying that Government received "three or four hundred per cent. less" than the $1,000 for the bond? How much is "three or four hundred per cent. less than $1,000?—Three hundred per cent. of $1,000 is $3,000. Does the man mean that Government received $3,000 less than 1,000 for every thousand dollar bond issued? If that is his meaning, then the Government must have paid $2,000 bonus to every man who accepted a $1,000 bond. But what a botch this fellow from Tenn., makes of everything.—*Hartford Post.*

Random Thoughts.

You may joke when you please, if you are careful to please when you joke.

A fool generally loses his estate before he finds his folly.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches you.

Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style.

A man passes for a sage if he seeks for wisdom—if he thinks he has found it he is a fool.

He who is right and doing right, need not stop to inquire who or what stands with him.

Prentice says water reddens the rose; Jack Frost the toes and whisky the nose. (He knows.)

Into the composition of every happiness enters the thought of having truly deserved it.

A patient is undoubtedly in a very bad way when his disease is acute and his doctor isn't.

People seldom improve when they set up no other models than themselves to copy after.

Think little of yourself, and you will not be injured when others think little of you.

Goldsmith thought people should write their own flattering epitaphs, and then live up to them.

Reforming the world is like patching an old coat, which will soon need another patch; but if it were not for reformers the the world would always be out at the elbows.

New Mode of Swindling.—The New swindlers have invented a new method of doing business, the *modus operandi* of which is thus detailed: Some few days ago an elegantly dressed lady, accompanied by a well dressed gentleman, entered the store of a prominent jeweler, and asked to be shown some diamonds. A costly tray was handed them by the gentlemanly and obliging clerk, and as they were examining and "choosing, comparing and rejecting," the clerk's attention was attracted by the entrance of a man who beckoned him cautiously aside, and, showing a star concealed beneath his coat, informed the clerk that he was an officer, and that he had been watching the couple at the counter for some time. He advised the clerk not to interfere with them, but show them what they asked for, and if they attempted to secrete anything he would arrest them. The clerk soon noticed that the suspected couple quietly stowed away several valuable diamond rings, and at this juncture another person entered the store, also bearing a star beneath his coat, and at once gently tapping the genteel pair on the shoulders, blandly requested the pleasure of their society at the police station. The first officer told the clerk that the prisoners would have to be searched, and that he would then return the stolen property in the course of an hour or so. The confiding clerk assented, and the prisoners and captors disappeared. The proprietors have thus far looked in vain for the glimmer of their returning diamonds, and the men who have a right to wear stars are looking after the pretended policemen.

Brick Pumeroy's New York *Democrat* bids fair to prove an elephant with a very strong appetite. It is asserted by the knowing newspaper men of New York that it has taken into its capacious maw the net profits of the La Crosse concern, all that Brick could rake up in New York, and even now displays a weakness in the legs greater than that exhibited by Oliver Twist when he mustered up the courage to ask for "more." A pauper and a newspaper, however, are two different things; what one pleads for the other exacts. So Brick's LaCrosse establishment has been completely swallowed by the New York concern, and not a word said about it by Mrs Tucker. If the LaCrosse readers can't get along on a weekly issued at New York, they must seek elsewhere for the mental pabulum they require. In the meantime, the *World* was never so prosperous. This is one way of saying that even Democracy can't live on filth and blackguardism as a regular diet.

Three hundred dollars was the amount recently paid for marrying a couple in New York.

The Oldest City.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sydon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Ninevah and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was in the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert 'a predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven,' above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates still occupy these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one Paradise, and for his part he resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julien called the "Eye of the East" as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came our damson, or blue plums, and the delicious apricots of Portugal, called Damascus; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon smooth, bright ground; damask rose, introduced into England at the time of Henry VIII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold; a kind of Mosaic engraving with sculpture united, called Damascening, with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the river of "gold" still sparkles in the wilderness of "Syrian gardens."

A loving young couple, who had just been married, were stopping at Union Hall, Saratoga. They billed and cooed so much at the table that they were called by all who sat near them the "turtle doves." After they had left, a facetious young gentleman, who had been sitting opposite them while there, noticed their absence, and inquired of a friend by his side if the turtle doves were gone. A waiter, who stood immediately behind to him, answered: "Yes, sir, but we have plenty of *chicken* left."

A late Judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen, interrupted a female witness—"Humbugged you! my good woman, what do you mean by that?" said he sternly. "Well, my lord," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain exactly; but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man, now she would be humbugging you."

An eminent divine once remarked in a lecture: "In selecting a partner for life, choose persons of naturally good disposition—those that are by nature cheerful and gentle. It may surprise you to hear me place these before piety, but I am of Baxter's opinion, who said that the grace of God could live with persons that he could not.

"What's that?" asked a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X.—"It's daddy's name." "No, you blockhead, it's X." "Taint X nuther; it's daddy's name, for I seed him write it many a time." That boys "daddy" voted for Seymour.

Why are lovers like Good Templars?

Because they hold secret meetings at least once a week, make propositions, form their circle of unity (with the old folks,) desire to be united, and add others to their number.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the President: "Prisoner, you have the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to plead in your defence?"

"Nothing, please your honor, but an habitual thirst!"

Newton said, "Endeavor to be first in your trade or profession, whatever it may be." And this, by the way, is the secret of success and excellence. It matters comparatively little what that trade or occupation, or profession may be, provided it is useful.

The *Scientific American* says that a man in Grange county was found one night climbing an overshot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing? He said he was "trying to go up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs would'nt hold still.

At a sunday school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by the catechiser: "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please sir, the baby."

Satire is a sort of glass wherein beholders generally discover everybody's face but their own; which is the chief reason that so very few are offended with it.

An Oregon journal is progressing. It notices births under the head of "Come;" marriages it styles "Fixed to Stay," and deaths it reports under the head of "Gone."

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON, } Editors.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

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NOTICE.

We send out this week a copy of our paper to a number of our friends and acquaintances who, as yet, have not become subscribers, with the hope that they will read it and subscribe for it. If you do not wish to subscribe, you need not return the paper to this office, as we will not continue to send it more than once or twice, unless you become a subscriber, and notify us accordingly.

We have been too busily engaged in getting our office in order, and the material for the publication of our paper, to visit the townships, and to call personally upon our Republican friends. We may do so hereafter; but we request you not to wait for this.

With the paper we send you a *Prospectus* upon which we hope you will write your own name, and get the names of as many of your neighbors, as you can conveniently, and send them to us without delay, and thus aid in the support of our enterprise, and in the dissemination of Republican principles.

To Our Patrons.

As we have adopted the System of Cash Payments in advance for subscriptions, we expect our regular subscribers to remit to us at once the amount due for the current year. We shall make it a rule to stop the papers of those neglecting this notice after the third number, and hope, by treating all alike, that no exception will, or can, be taken to a course that is necessary to newspaper success in these times.—We also hope to receive orders for the paper from a large number of our citizens whose names are not yet on our books. Gen. Theodore Gregg has kindly consented to act for us in receiving orders for subscription, advertising and job work, and orders given him will receive prompt attention. Advertisers, and others, desiring matters inserted in the REPUBLICAN should have them in the office on Monday of each week, at the latest.

Base Hypocrisy.

The *Watchman* of Last week conveys to its readers the following bit of intelligence:

"The Democrats in the Legislature, in their caucus on last Tuesday morning, nominated for P. M., P. Kepheart, Esq., of this place; for Messenger, Isreal J. Grenoble, of Gregg township; for Transcribing Clerk, Chas. Smith, of Unionville; for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Jno. Ward, of Halfmoon, and for Assistant Door-Keeper, George Chase. Gentlemen are returned soldiers except Mr. Kepheart. Three of them are maimed for life, but this made no difference to the Radical majority who voted these men down, and gave the offices to able-bodied stay-at-home endorsers of negro equality and New England rule."

If this is not the meanest kind of sycophancy and hypocrisy, we are no judge. In the first place if there had been any hope of these men being elected they would not have been named for the respective positions. In the second place, the very fact that so many were named from Centre county, shows conclusively that Mr. Meek and his fellow-Democratic members, looked upon Centre county as lost to the Democratic party, unless they could do something to manufacture sympathy. "Drowning men, &c."

Again—Mr. Kepheart has worked for the party until he has grown gray headed in the ranks. Did Mr. Meek, or the leaders of that party, ever attempt to make him Post Master, or help him to any other position when they were in the majority, and therefore had the power to do so? Shame on such bare-faced hypocrisy.

As to the soldiers being rejected by the "Radical majority" there must be some reason for that. It was not because they were soldiers, or maimed soldiers, but it was because, being soldiers, and having fought nobly for the nations life and honor, for some reason best known to themselves, they saw proper to vote contrary to the way they shot, and to act and sympathize with the rebels and their anti-war friends—the Democrats of the North. When did Meek become so interested in the welfare of the Union soldier? His sympathies, it is well known, have always been on the other side. This fact being fully established, when the "Radical majority" at Harrisburg heard the names of these soldiers suggested for positions, would they not at once conclude that there was something wrong? Either that they were not soldiers at all, never had been, or were deserters. Is not this a correct inference? Is it not true now as ever, "that men are judged by the company they keep"?

We are confident, that every soldier who thinks, will say we are right, and that soldiers who have straggled into the Democratic party, as at present organized and led, have made a gross mistake, are out of their element and should make haste to retrace their steps and take position with the great Republican party. It needs but a little reflection for any one to see the hypocrisy of Mr. Meek's article, and the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

When the name of that gallant soldier, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, was brought before the New York Democratic Convention last July as the candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, what did the leaders of that party do? Did they nominate Gen. Hancock because he was a soldier—a gallant soldier? No. Because he *was* a soldier, and a fighting General, he was rejected and Horatio Seymour, a peace Democrat and semi-rebel "stay-at-home" was nominated in his stead. They could not nominate Hancock because that would be endorsing the war and his Union sentiments, which would drive from the support of the party the rebel element of the South. When there was some chance to honor Hancock they refused to do it.

Again. How did these maimed soldiers of whom Mr. Meek speaks, vote last fall for candidates for the Legislature? Men who wish to claim the sympathy of the people must at least appear to be consistent. Mr. Meek, the peace sneak, "stay-at home" rebel sympathizer, was the candidate of the Democratic party. Col. Gregg, the noble soldier, the hero of two wars—the Mexican and the late rebellion—was the candidate of the Republican party. Did Messrs. Smith, Ward, Grenoble and Chase, vote for Col. Gregg, and thus honor themselves as well as a gallant soldier? Or did they vote for P. G. Meek, who worked, printed and voted against soldiers getting a vote while with their Regiments in the service? From the fact that Mr. Meek brought them so conspicuously before the Legislature, we may correctly infer that they voted for him. Is it any wonder then that the "Radical majority" at Harrisburg refused to give them positions, or entertain doubts as to their having been soldiers?

We say to our old friend Ward, as well as to the others named, you cannot expect to play with fire without being burned, and you cannot expect to act and sympathize with the enemies of the country without being disappointed.

When Gen. Beaver, who lost a leg in the service, was a candidate for the Legislature, did the "stay-at-home" Democrats vote for and honor him? Did they support C. O. Whippo, a brave private soldier in the Union cause, when he was the candidate of the Republican party for Sheriff against an able bodied "stay-at-home" Democrat? Did these Democrats who claim to have so much sympathy for soldiers, when it suits them, vote for Capt. R. C. Cheesman, who lost a leg in the service of his country, and who was the candidate of the Republican party for Treasurer, against J. D. Shugert, an able bodied "stay-at-home" Democrat, and a member of the Court House clique at that.

The fact is, the leaders of that party have made it a point not only to oppose, but reject all soldiers, when there is any hope of success for the offices. Stay-at-home semi-rebels who have managed to rule and ruin the party for the last twenty years.

"Oh, consistency thou art a jewel." Try again, Mr. Meek.

Our Next U. S. Senator—John Scott.

There was never a period in the history of the Republican party when we had so much reason to congratulate ourselves as the present. Everywhere triumphant in our elections, beyond our most sanguine hopes, we have now, without suspicion of any Ring combinations, or any corrupt means being used, secured, harmoniously, and with unanimity, a Representative in the Senate of the United Seates, who will take the place there this great State is entitled to occupy. Without discussing, or in the least depreciating the qualifications of his competitors, we may safely declare that as a genuine Representative of Pennsylvania, he has no superior. Clear-headed, honest, patriotic, true to the fundamental principles of Republicanism, judicious in accomplishing the objects of real importance to our success as a party, and our weal as a State, we have the best of reasons for rejoicing over his selection as our Senator, and we do rejoice thereat.

THE following very flattering notice of our new paper we copy from the *Bellefonte National and Industrial Guide*, our only Republican contemporary in the county. We can cordially reciprocate the friendly greeting of our High street friends, and shall endeavor in future to merit alike the good opinions, not only of them, but of all others, and to cultivate the friendly relations which will aid so much in the achievement of our common object, the rescue of Centre county from Copperhead rule:

The first number of the Bellefonte *Republican* appeared on thursday last. Its appearance is neat, its matter readable, and the principles which it advocates are sound; while the parties conducting it, Messrs. Brown and Hutchison, are men of ability. We welcome its advent, as that of an efficient ally in defense of the right; and in the name of the Republican party of Centre county, we bid it God Speed.

The Kentucky style of Democrat, so well represented by the gentleman imported by Mr. Meek to edit the *Watchman*, and furnish political food to the Democracy of Centre county, often indulges in notions remarkable for modesty. This valiant assailant of Brick Pomeroy gets off a column of editorial items, and requests those copying these brilliant gems as original to add, "stolen from the *Watchman*." But why does not this modest and brilliant youth tell his readers where *he* steals them?

"How long! Oh, Lord! How long!" will the militia of Arkansas interfere with the rebel amusement of murdering negroes and Union men! Selah!

A few Thoughts for Honest Democrats. Hon. John Scott.

The voice of the people in a Republican form of government should be supreme, or, as the old Latin adage has it, *vox populi vox Dei*. Nine years ago the people of the United States in their sovereign capacity declared in favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President of the United States. In doing so, they said to President BUCHANAN and the Democratic party that the course they were pursuing did not accord with the ideas entertained by the American people, of a Republican form of government. In fact it had become apparent to every thinking man that the Democratic party had degenerated from what it once was—the advocate and protector of the people—to a base and heartless aristocracy; having sacrificed every principle of the founders of the Democratic party, and reared their new or aristocratic party upon the basis that *all labor is degrading*, and some of the leaders, members of the U. S. Senate went so far as to declare "that capital should own its labor," thus placing the men of the North, who were compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, upon a level with the negro *slaves* of the South, and that they should, like them, be driven to the shambles and there bought and sold as human chattels.

The action of the party and the course pursued by President BUCHANAN in the Kansas troubles, were so anti-democratic, so clearly and demonstrably wrong that thousands of the independent, thinking men of the country, seeing through the veil by which the leaders thought to conceal their desertion of principle, their treason to the country and the black and damning crimes committed by them in the sacred name of Democracy, bade adieu to that party forever. The result, as we have above stated, was the election and inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the constitutionally elected President of the United States.

The leaders of the Democratic party in the South, landed aristocrats as they were and long accustomed to have their own way and to being obeyed both at home and in the Government, resolved that Democracy was Democracy no longer; that the will of the majority amounted to nothing when it collided with their imaginative rights, and that the *vox populi, vox Dei* theory was only true when it suited their selfish and aristocratic purposes. Hence the late rebellion, the effort of the southern Democracy to break up, split in twain and destroy the best government ever established upon earth. President BUCHANAN, unlike ANDREW JACKSON, declared that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a State, and if our southern brethren wished to go out of the Union, there was no way to prevent it. In these views he was seconded by WM. BIGLER, U. S. Senator of this State, by JEREMIAH S. BLACK, [illegible] WOODWARD, CHESTER ORTMER, WM. B. REED, and other prominent leaders of the party in Pennsylvania. By VALLANDIGHAM and GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio; by VOORHEES of Indiana, by the WOODS, HORATIO SEYMOUR and others of New York, and by the leaders of the party at that time in every State of the North and West.

At this same time where do we find the Hon. JOHN SCOTT of Huntingdon, Pa.? Up to that dark hour in our Country's history he had been a consistent member of the Democratic party, working shoulder to shoulder with Senator BIGLER, Judge WOODWARD, &c. &c. But the conduct of BUCHANAN and his adherents was too much for Mr. SCOTT's good sense, sound patriotism, pure heart and logical mind. He soon discovered that the party, like the good Samaritan, spoken of in the scriptures, had fallen among thieves and robbers, and lay bleeding by the way-side. He saw that they had drifted into and been swallowed up by the dangerous maelstrome of Calhoun ideas and State Rights theories, and that the hour had come that either the Government or the Democratic party must be destroyed. He was not long in determining which should perish. Like that glorious patriot Gen. DIX, he was ready to say, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The Star Spangled Banner and the Government were all in all to him. Farewell party predelictions, party names, party associates. He realized that these did not weigh a feather in comparison to the life of the Government, the future glory and prosperity of the nation. He resolved to do right: to take a firm stand with the true friends of the country—the great Republican party. From that day to the present he has proved himself to be one of the noblest as well as one of the purest of Pennsylvanias sons, whom the State and the Nation feel proud to honor.

Senator BIGLER, VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and others above named, who violated their own doctrines of State Rights, who deserted the teachings of the fathers and founders of the true Democracy of the country; who opposed the war waged to save the Government; who sympathised with treason and traitors all through the bloody four year's struggle, who esteemed party and place more than principle or government, where are they? BUCHANAN has paid the debt of nature, and we say *Requiescat in pace*. BIGLER, VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, SEYMOUR *et id omne genus* are politically dead and their names are a disgrace to, and a dead weight upon, the party with whom they act and a stench in the nostrils of every honest, patriotic, liberty-loving citizen.

But JOHN SCOTT, who resolved to do right at every sacrifice and at all hazards, is to-day the honored, and the worthy nominee of the great Republican party for the office of U. S. Senator, to which place, if he lives, he will certainly be elected on the 19th inst. by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. "A man's wisdom maketh his face to shine"; so says the good Book, and he who chooses the path of rectitude and duty, will sooner or later reap his reward. Herein is food for thought. Honest Democrats, young men of Central Pennsylvania, think of these things. And if you have thus far acted with the enemies of your country and, therefore, in the minority, resolve to learn a lesson from the history of Mr. SCOTT, and enroll your names along with the list of the Nation's defenders in the ranks of the Union Republican party.

The Governor's Message.

Our columns are too much crowded to admit of the publication of the message of Gov. GEARY, although it is one that we hope will reach every citizen, and be carefully read and considered. We can only furnish a brief abstract of its principal points.

The Governor congratulates the Legislature upon the prosperous and peaceful condition of the State and Nation, and then proceeds to an exhibit of the State finances. The public debt of the State has been reduced in the past year $2,414,816 63, and in the two years of Gov. GEARY'S administration, $4,209,386 14, which is certainly a most gratifying exhibit.

The Governor recommends that the State sell the Bonds of the Railroad Companies which are not yet due and apply the proceeds to reduction of the debt of the Commonwealth. These bonds are part of the purchase money of the canals sold several years ago.

He recommends again the making special provision for safe keeping of the public funds, and urges that the expenditures be reduced and the appropriations carefully considered early in the session.

He exhibits the condition of our Common Schools showing that each pupil cost the last year $7.74, and each teacher on an average $195 17, which, he remarks, is too small a salary to secure competent teachers, and recommends that compensation for teaching should be more liberal. He says about 75,000 children do not attend school, and recommends that something be done to remedy this evil if possible.

The schools for soldiers' orphans are flourishing, but are not sufficient for the accommodation of all, and the appropriation is not equal to the necessities of those at present organized.

He remarks that the difficulties attending the past operations of the Agricultural College are removed, and predicts that in future it will prosper.

He announces that the Agency of the State, at Washington is closed, and that the books belonging thereto will be transferred to the Adjutant General's office.

He strongly recommends the passage of a Registry Law that shall secure every legal voter his rights and exclude the fraudulent votes which have been so numerous in our recent elections.

He recommends the establishment of an Insurance Department for the protection of our citizens against unsubstantial companies. He refers to the new Insane Hospital, to the Report of Commissioners to assess losses of citizens of border counties by Rebel Raids; to the Medal awarded Pennsylvania for Anthracite coal by the Paris Exposition; to the fact that no record can be found of any authority for our State Coat of Arms; to the State charities, recommending no increase of appropriations; to the Report of the Engineer on Fisheries in the Susquehanna; to the Cattle Disease Commission, etc. He recommends a desk at the Capitol for the collection of statistics as to the principal material interests of the State.

He transmits resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in reference to the late THADDEUS STEVENS, and also recommending the transfer of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg to the General Government. He refers to the deaths of THADDEUS STEVENS and Hon. DARWIN A. FINNEY, members of Congress, in appropriate terms. He transmits a list of persons pardoned during the year, and the reasons for the same. He recommends that the Governor be authorized to commute death sentences to imprisonment or hard labor in his discretion, and concludes with an eloquent review of our past important political and material triumphs which the year has witnessed; declares the public debt a sacred obligation not to be impaired in any way, and reminds our Legislature of their obligations and responsibilities in the government of the Commonwealth.

The message is an exceedingly able and valuable State paper, and one that honors its author. Gov. GEARY'S great success as Executive is so fully appreciated by our people throughout the State, that we look upon his unanimous renomination and triumphant reelection as certain.

DELAY.—We were delayed in the publication of our paper this week by circumstances over which we could have no control. When we get rightly started the REPUBLICAN will make its appearance every Wednesday regularly.

SPOILED.—Brick Pomeroy has spoiled MR. Kierolf's speculation, by stealing and publishing the manuscript of his book entitled "Pomeroy Unmasked."

HEREAFTER we will give a synopsis of Congressional news and the proceedings of the State Legislature.

Editorial Items.

—Gibbon's Block, Newark, N. J. was burned Sunday night. Total loss $50,000. Insured for $30,000.

—Two hundred and ninety-three thousand gallons of petroleum went to Europe from Philadelphia last week.

—It is gratifying to know that President Johson in fifty-four days will be one of the plebeians of this country.

Col. J. W. H. Reisinger, of the Tioresta *Bee*, has purchased the Venango *Citizen*, and contemplates running both papers.

The Johnstown *Tribune* has been enlarged, and is now one of the largest as it is one of the ablest Republican county journals in the State.

Governor Geary held a reception at the Executive Mansion, Harrisburg, on Thursday evening, which was largely attended.

—Two Montreal ladies rescued a skater by tying there cloaks together and hauling him out, while his male companion were running for help.

—The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania has opened its nineteenth annual session with a class of forty full course students.

—The controller of St. Paul has been impeached for refusing to countersign the city bonds for the Superior Railroad, on technical grounds.

—Jos. L. Whitefield's grocery, Wm. S. Jackson's shoe store, and J. W. Dows's public hall, at Belleville, N. J., was burned on the 10th inst. Loss, $10,000.

—Among the new enterprises in Missouri may be noted the collection of a large number of live quails, which are being shipped from there to England for domiciliation in parks.

—Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, thinks that three facts stand in the way of woman's being helped by the ballot—God, nature, and common sense.

—Reports from the interior of Missouri indicate a total failure of the fruit crop for next year. On the line of the iron Mountian Road, peach and apple trees are already putting out buds.

—Sixty seven female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for the same salary as males, on the ground that they find no reduction in board bills on account of sex.

Some illiterate fellow writes from New York to Mr. O'Byrne, Twitchell's counsel, Philadelphia, stating that he killed Mrs. Hill, and that Twitchell is innocent of the murder.

—It is believed by the friends of Hon. Alexander Ramsay, of Minnesota, that he will certainly be re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of his State this winter.

—The inadvertence of a clerk in recording a deed, years ago, at Quincy, Ill. whereby "nine sixtieths" was made to read "nine sixteenths," has led to a law suit involving $40,000.

—General Kilpatrick was, on Saturday night, at Hartford, presented with two thousand dollars worth of silver ware, by the Connecticut soldiers.

—A man from Richmond on Saturday was robbed of a package while being taken from the Potomac boat. Most of what was stolen, however, will prove unavailable.

Hon. John Minor Botts was buried on the 10th inst., from St. James church, Richmond. The State officials and members of the Grant and Colfax Association were in the procession. A very large crowd of freedmen followed the remains to the cemetery.

Alvin Congdon, a resident of Evansburg, Crawford county, fell from the platform of a car at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Harrisburg, on Friday, and was run over by a shifting engine and instantly killed. Deceased, who was about forty five years of age, was traveling for his health.

A very large deposit of iron ore has just been discovered on the farm of Tysher Stitzel, Esq., in Maiden creek township, Berks county. It is fir-strate hematite, and is found within a few feet of the surface, and extends over a range of at least thirty acres. The deposit is said to be equal in richness and abundance to the Moselem ore banks.

Columbia borough, at the other end of the Reading Railroad and Columbia Railroad, held a municipal election last Monday. Last winter the town was carried by the Democrats. This year the Republicans have made a clean sweep of Chief Burgess and nearly all the candidates at majorities ranging from 75 to 150.

—An intoxicated man recently laid down on the railroad track near the Covington, Kentucky, depot and fell asleep. A little dog belonging to a house close by, seeing a train approach, ran and jumped upon his face, and barked and scratched him until he awoke, just in time to get out of the way of the cars. The man, believing this to be a divine warning to abstain from drinking, took the pledge forthwith.

—The Kasson (Iowa) *Republican* says: "On the morning of December 21 the eastern horizon presented a beautiful phenomenon. The temperature was quite low and frosty. Three suns instead of one seemed to emerge from the horizon, the veritable one in the centre. For a moment the morning was lighted up with a three-fold brilliancy. The two attendants vied but a short time with the 'King of Day,' and they gradually melted away as his majesty ascended the welkin. The cause of this phenomenon is attributed to the frosty state of the atmosphere."

—In the Kentucky House of Representatives on Saturday a joint resolution was introduced, ordered to be printed and referred to the commitee on Federal Relations, respectfully requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities that may have attached to any citizen of Kentucky, by virtue of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. These Kentucky-Democrats, of whom the Carpet-bag" as assistant editor of the *Watchman* is a specimen, are anxious to pave the way to the election of that contemptible rebel J. C. Breckenridge to the Gubernatorial chair of that state.

The South

There are still some crazy people at the South who refuse to accept the results of the war, says the St. Louis *Democrat*. They persist in looking upon the negro as an inferior being, and declare that "the negroes must either depart for Liberia or be exterminated." We may as well settle this question at once. The negroes will not depart for Liberia. In the first place, they do not want to go No man ever saw an inteligent negro who wanted to leave the United States. The people of this country will not see the negroes, nor any other class of people, forced to leave the country unless they want to leave. But there are other reasons. The Northern people do not want the negro to leave because they want him here. They want him to remain, because his ballot at the South is needed to chain the lately rebellious States to the Union. This fact may not be pleasant, perhaps, to our chivalric neighbors, but it is nevertheless a fact.

And again, the Northern people do not want this country deprived of the labor of four millions of capable and willing laborers. At this very time we are doing our utmost to invite immigration from Europe, why? Not merely because we like the German, or the Frenchman, or the Irishman, but because our country stands in great need of labor. We cannot spare any portion of that which we already have. And the Northern people do not propose to have any part of the laborers of this country deported at their expense. They have an interest, as well as the people of the South, in the reorganization of labor there. They do not mean to see the South delivered over to idleness and barbarism, even if the "chivalry" prefer that state of things.

Moreover, the negro belongs here, the Northern people will not see him exterminated. The Southern hot heads may as well understand that act, first as last. Negro suffrage has been approved by the people of the Northern States, not so much because they liked negro suffrage in itself, as because they perceived that it was necessary to give the colored people of the South protection against this very class of men who talk so lightly of extermination. The people believe that every American citizen, be he black or white, has a right to live on American soil if he likes. And whether he be black or white he has a right to the most perfect protection the law can give, against any set of scoundrels who want to exterminate him. If the loyal governments now established are not enough to give the protection, it will be given by federa power.

Stop this silly talk of extermination, Messrs. Democrats! The negroes have just as much right to live at the South as you have. They have done infinitely more than you have done to make the South habitable by civilized beings. And they will be protected in living there, by all the power of the United States Government, if it costs the absolute depopulation of the rebel States! We know that it will cost nothing of the sort—the Southern men, in due time, will realize they need labor more than anything else, and will welcome negro labor even though it be free. But such reckless language as some Southern papers use is only calculated to lead the Northern people to resolve upon a sweeping confiscation as the only method of subduing a chronic disloyalty. Stop such talk! Treat the negro as entitled to live, and earn his living, at the South, as much as any scion of chivalry. Deal decently and fairly with him, and the Northern people will be the less disposed to resort to extreme measures. Accept the inevitable fact; the negro will live at the South, and will vote there. We do not care which ticket he votes. But every citizen of the United States shall have a right to vote freely as he chooses, and the negro is a citizen.

The Duty of Labor.

The spirit of antagonism that exists between Labor and Capital is injurious to the individual, and to the nation. It is foreign in spirit and conception. The duty of all men is, therefore, to bring Labor and Capital in accord.—Let there be that sympathy between Labor and Capital that *was* in this Republic in the past, that should be in the present, and which must be in the future. It is the very soul of true liberty. Without it, the Republic will be in a continual fermentation, that will gradually drift into accursed anarchy, the forerunner and mother of despotism.

The first duty of Labor is to enlarge its sphere of action. The only way to equalize Labor and Capital is by the enlargement of the field for the profitable outlay of the latter. Where Capital requires one man, make it profitable for it to require two. Instead of being jealous of the growth of Capital and the largeness of its field of operations, help it to expand and increase. Point out new fields and lead it thither. Unless you make it profitable for Capital to open a mine, to build a factory, to level the hills and bridge the rivers, Capital will keep its pockets buttoned, But give Capital a large field of operations, and make it profitable to employ Labor, *then and only then*, can Labor dictate terms. But when the Labor market is glutted, and Capital feels doubtful about outlay, all the Trades Unions of the land cannot regulate wages. Necessity knows no trade law. Children must be fed. Bread costs money.—The capitalists has the money, and when Labor is a drag, Capital is master of the situation.

Now, while England can send her manufactured good to the American market at lower rates than America can dig the raw material out of the Pennsylvania hills, it would be foolish to expect capitalists to sink their money without hope of profitable return. While England can ship the cotton from the Southern States, take it to Manchester, manufacture it there, reship it manufactured, and undersell the American mills, what can Capital do but shut the mills, or *bring Labor down to the European level.?*

Why have not the Trades Unions of America insisted on a protective tariff, made high enough to exclude foreign manufactured goods? The despotisms of Europe have whipped the workmen across the ocean; now let Labor, American Labor, make such laws as will force European Capital hither. Europe has given us beggard workmen. She has looked upon America as a pasture for her surplus population. She has rooted out the people, and whipped them hither, to make room for cattle and deer parks. Let us, in return, starve her Capital, and force it to emigrate.

Why are the wages of the workmen in America so inadequate to his wants? Presidents and orators of societies will cry "because of Capital." What can Capital do? Our markets are flooded with European "slave" manufactured goods, and the American capitalists *must grind down the workmen* to compete with the English manufacturer, or shut up their factories altogether.

Let the Labor societies, instead of wasting their strength in useless "strikes," get at the root of the whole movement. Go in for Protection to American Industry. Enlarge the field for Capital, and you enlarge the field for Labor. Create a demand for Labor, and wages go up at once.

The mountains of America are bursting with mineral. Free trade draws a ring of fire around those mountains, within which no pick or spade can enter. Shut out the manufactured iron and steel goods of Sheffield, and let American knives cut American beef for American Labor.—Then, instead of a few American foundries, making a pitiful show of existence, you will have the night ablaze with roaring furnaces, and well-paid and brawny Labor will swing the sledge, while profitable Capital will look on smilingly.

The duty of the legislators of America is to protect and encourage home industry, and the duty of Labor is to demand such protection.

Let the Republican Congress therefore rise up to their work. Slavery is dead. Free Trade, its twin brother, should be sent after its unholy mate. Let there be no half way measures, nor hesitancy, about this protection. The country reqires it, and we trust that foreign gold, though it may subsidize a part of the American press, cannot buy the Republican legislators of the nation. On the other hand, we warn our countrymen not to allow the emissaries of England to lead them to their destruction.

England lives on free trade. Without it the oligarchy would tumble to pieces. While a curse to her own workingmen, her free trade killed Ireland, India, Turkey, and every other country that failed to take England by the throat. It de-troyed French manufactures. It has paralyzed American industry so far, and the workingman who favors free trade lowers his wages and starves his children.

Let the motto henceforth be, "Protection to citizens abroad and to manufacturers at home."—*Irish Republic.*

FEARFUL.—The *Shamocrats*, lest Grant should Johnsonize the Republican party. Give yourselves no trouble, gentlemen, there is no man so low as to copy after Johnson. Even Democrats despise him.

SHALLOW.—The snow, and the editorials of the *Watchman*.

—The stave factory of Bogue, Harris & Co., at Antwerp, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. Total loss $3,000. No insurance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY.

One Door North of Main Entrance to Brockerhoff House.

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, English and American Perfumery, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods, such as are usually kept in first class Drug Stores. He is also SOLE PROPRIETOR of the following articles, which have already attained a large sale,

SOLELY ON THEIR OWN MERITS,

and which no family should be without.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED LIVER Pills are a mild and effectual cathartic, and as a remedy in Liver Complaint and Female diseases, are unsurpassed. None Genuine without

THE SIGNATURE OF F. P. GREEN,

around the Box.

GREEN'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, as a reliever of pain, is a medicine for either internal or external use and is unsurpassed for the diseases for which it is recommended. Put up in bottles, and retails at 25 cts, 50 and one dollar.

COMA RESTITUTION is, as its name indicates,

A RESTORER OF THE HAIR,

it is an elegant hair dressing, removes dandruff, cures all eruptions of the scalp, restores gray hair to its original color, and stimulates the growth of the hair and whiskers. Price $1.00.

Physicians Prescriptions, and family recipes carefully compounded.

Patent Medicines of all kinds kept constantly on hand or purchased to order.

ja13'69.1y.

JAS. A. QUIGLEY. HENR[illegible]

QUIGLEY & CROSKEY'S

CHEAP CASH STO[illegible]

EAGLEVILLE, CENTRE CO[illegible]

WE take pleasure in announ[illegible] mers and the public generally tha[illegible] constantly on hand, at our store [illegible] ville, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and

SELL AS CHEAP AS ANY STO[illegible] in town or country. We shall always endeavor to purchase good Goods and warrant everthing as we represent it. We also always pay the highest

PRICES FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Please call and examine our stock for yourselves. ja13'69.1y.

TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF LEATHER!

The undersigned has just received the most extensive lot of Leather, from the New York, Baltimore and Wilmington markets, ever brought to this place, consisting of

Spanish Sole
Upper,
American Kip,
French Kip,
Baltimore Calf,
OIL FINISH AND BRUSH MOROCCO
KID GLOVE SKIN,
Whang Leather,
Linings and Shoe findings,

of every discription, all of which will be sold cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in Central Pennsylvania.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN.

ja13'69.1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. W. RHONE, DENTIST,

Boalsburg Centre Co., Pa., most respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute any description of work in his profession Satisfaction rendered, and rates as moderate as may be expected. Will be found in his office during the week, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and at such other times as may be agreed upon.

ja13'69.1y.

M. S. GRAHAM,

Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain.—Pefumery, Hair Oils, Hair Resteratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand.

ja13'69.1y.

D. G. BUSH. GEO. M. YOCUM.

BUSH & YOCUM,

Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office on Northeast Corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irvin's stone building. ja13'69.1y.

JAS. H. DOBBINS,

Physician and Surgeon. Office up-stairs in J. E. McClure's new Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times, and all hours.

ja13'69.1y.

DO NOT FORGET

That the place to buy Cheap Goods,

CALICOES,
DELAINES,
SILKS,
SATINS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETS,
BLANKETS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys, is at

JOHN W. COOKES'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

We start out on the principles of "Small profits and quick Returns," and how well we have succeeded is known to everybody.

OUR GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

are of the very best quality and are sold at the most reasonable rates. We pay at all times the highest cash price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Barley. We most cordially invite everybody to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ja8'69 1y. J. W. COOKE.

CARRIAGE, BUGGY, SULKEY and seat springs, all sizes at IRWIN & WILSON'S

PAINTS & OILS of all kinds at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

WAGON HUBBS, spokes and felloes, large and small, at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

SCREWS and Hinges of every variety and kind at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

DOOR LOCKS of all kinds, to suit every body, at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMNETS.

THE GEM RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE undersigned avails himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, and the traveling community in general, that he has opened a first class

GEM RESTAURANT,

in the basement of Bush & McLaine's new hotel near the Pa. R. R. Depot. He keeps constantly on hand

Oysters in every style, Roast Chicken, Pork Steak, Ham and Eggs, Fresh Fish, Veal Cutlets, Cod Fish Balls, Baked Fish, Roast Turkey, Beefsteak, Fried Sausage, Mutton Chops, Tea and Coffee, Clam Chowder, Lambs Fries, Fried Eels, and everything to suit the taste. Feeling assured that general satisfaction will be given, he invites all to pay him a visit.

JOHN MALIPHANT,

ja13'69.1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW BAKERY. The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, to his

NEW BAKERY,

on Bishop Street, as the only place where the best quality of

BREAD, CAKES,
PIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
MINCE MEAT, of our own

Manufacture. The best Norfolk Oysters by the Can or Quart. Also cooked in all styles, (i e) Fried in Crumbs, Fried in Butter, Fancy Roasts, Stewed Oysters, Scolloped Oysters, Oyster Pie and Clam Chowder.

A private room neatly furnished and carpeted, for ladies or social parties. A special invitation is hereby extended to all.

ja13'69.1y. S. J. McDOWELL.

RESTAURANT. The undersigned would inform the citizens of Bellefonte and community in general, that they continue to accommodate their friends at the Restaurant North of the Diamond, opposite the Court House.

Oysters in every Style,
Best Phil'a. Lager Beer,
Porter, Ale and Sarsaparilla,
Pies, Cakes, Candies, &c. Also
FREE LUNCH EACH DAY.

Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, M. Give us a call.

ja13'69.1y. HOY & CO.

EDWARD W. MILLER,

(Late of Young, Moore & Co.,)

WITH

ISAAC P. CHALFANT,

AUCTION JOBBERS IN HOISERY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

No. 57, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A.

ja13'69.tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters Testamentary on the Estate of the late Clement Beckwith, Esq., of Worth Township, de'cd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

A. R. BARLOW,
WM. V. BECKWITH.

ja13'69.6t. *Executors.*

CENTRE CO. BANKING COMPANY. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

HENRY BUCKENROFF, *President.*
J. D. SHUGERT, *Cashier.* ja13'69y.

Local Department.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wednesday Morning, January 13, '69.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—The great progress made in our town the past year is very gratifying to our citizens, and very creditable to their enterprise; but there are some minor matters that need attention, and that would add much to the comfort of our people, and tend greatly to impress strangers sojourning amongst us, with a favorable opinion of our Borough. Small wooden bridges over the gutters are needed at many of our crossings, and are found at but few.—These gutters may not greatly incommode those who are familiar with our streets, but to strangers they are snares and nuisances. It would cost but a trifle to remedy this evil. The two crossings in front of the Brockerhoff House need to be raised and repaired, and are probably the most used in town. The two Bishop street crossings, at the corners of Allegheny street, are also very bad. The open cellarways and cellar at the corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets need to have some guards erected, unless it be thought desirable to have some one tumble in there some dark night, and break a limb or a neck.

We hope, also, that the reform inaugurated on Spring street last summer, narrowing all cellarways and door steps to four feet, will be enforced on all our principal streets, as early next spring as practicable.

We come now to the cow nuisance. We have an ordinance which compels our citizens who own hogs, to keep them confined to their stys, or lots, but we submit that in comparison the cows roaming our streets, and littering our pavements with filth is, by all odds, the greater nuisance of the two. As it is far more profitable to their owners, and far better for the stock to keep them under shelter in winter at least, and as it is necessary for every man, who owns a cow, to have a shelter for her, we submit that there is no shadow of reason for their being allowed to wander about the streets, and annoy the people who drive here with their wagons and sleds, on business, and those who are compelled to foot it about town, frequently by day and night. An Ordinance compelling the owners to keep their cows out of the streets and alleys, except when driven to water or pasture, is one that would be of equal benefit to all concerned, and moreover a kindness to the cows in this severe season.

This is a tolerably long, and yet rather goodnatured growl at our Borough managers, but they will bear with us if we suggest that all this can soon be remedied by a little systematic energy. Let Ordinances be framed, and their prompt execution provided for, by committing the duty of carrying them out to some one of their agents. The Street Commissioner might look after the crossings, and see to the enforcement of the Ordinance requiring the removal of snow, lately much neglected, with full authority to remove it, if not done by owners, and charge the expense upon them, or defray it by fines imposed for neglect.—The High Constable might look after the cows as well as hogs. By providing for grading and paving our streets, where needed, each by special Ordinances, and for repairing of defective pavements, of which there are many, in the same way, after due notice to owners, and charging the Street Commissioners with the execution of such Ordinances, a great many much-needed improvements might be made at a very small expense to the Borough, or its citizens, and without increasing our debt, or adding materially to our taxation.

SAD CASUALITY.—A child of Mrs. Jane Brown who resides on Howard street in this Borough, was suffocated by smoke, on Friday of last week. Mrs. Brown was employed at Rev. Mr. Yeomans, washing, and had left her child in the house with her son, aged about eight years, as was her usual custom. The boy went off to play, and in his absence the house caught fire. When discovered the cradle and clothing was burnt up, and the floor on fire. The fire was extinguished and the house saved, but the child was found dead in a corner of the room, together with his dog and cat all huddled together. He was about fifteen months old. Mrs. Brown is the widow of a soldier, and maintains herself by washing for various families. She has the sympathy of all our citizens in this heavy affliction. The fire company turned out promptly on the alarm, but the supply of water was so low that the hose were useless. The fire was extinguished with water from the neighboring cisterns.

The failure, so frequently, of our water supply, is beginning to attract general attention, and the fact that we are entirely at the mercy of the flames whenever they may happen to break out, is one that ought to stimulate our authorities to find the ways and means of remedying the defect. It is alleged that the trouble is in the pipes feeding the Reservoir, but it is probably rather owing to want of sufficient power to raise the water from the spring. If looks as though an engine would soon become a necessity, as the water power seems to be inadequate to the task of forcing up a sufficient supply. The growth of the town and increased consumption of water has been so rapid that it becomes plainly evident that we must have more water sent up the hill. It is reported that the large reservoir was entirely empty on the day of the fire at Mrs. Brown's house.

The house of Robert McKnight, advertised for sale in last week's issue, has been purchased by James C. Waddle, Esq. The adjoining lot remains unsold, and may be purchased from Mr. McKnight on reasonable terms.

This was quick work, and proves that advertising in the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN pays. We say to Mr. McKnight, and all others that we can sell all the lots, or anything else you may have to sell, if you will give us a chance.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.—Geo. C. Wilkins, Esq., Superintendent of Tyrone Division of Penn'a Railroad, is about making some important changes in the running of trains on the Bald Eagle Valley and Tyrone and Clearfield Railroads.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Mail, A. Haupt, Conductor, will run on the same schedule as at present. The morning train, W. C. Irvin, Conductor, will be run from Tyrone to Clearfield and back, leaving Tyrone at about 9 o'clock, A.M., and return in the evening in time to connect with Cincinnati Express east, and Mail west on Main Line.

A new train will be put on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, to leave Lock Haven about 10:20, A. M., connecting with P. & E. Mail, west, and pass Bellefonte about 12 o'clock, M., and connect at Tyrone with Emigrant and Accommodation west, and Mail east. Will remain there till 7 o'clock, P. M., when it will return, arrive at Bellefonte at about 9 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Lock Haven in time to connect with mail east on P. & E. Railroad. As soon as the Tyrone and Clearfield road shall be in good order, one other passenger train will be put on, which will enable passengers to go to Philipsburg and Clearfield the same day, but not return till the next day. This arrangement will be better for the local travel, which is an important consideration. Passengers going east or west, however, from Bellefonte, will have to go in night trains on the Main Line.

A CONVENTION of Penn'a Editors and Publishers assembled at Bellefonte, on the 8th day of January, inst. The attendance was meagre. The Convention organized by the election of the following officers: *Pres't*, H. G. Smith, *Lancaster Intelligencer*; *Rec. Sec'y*, ——Evans, *Village Record*, West Chester, Pa., J. S. Cornman, *Huntingdon Monitor*; *Cor. Sec'y*, Thad. P. Stevens, *Bellefonte National and Industrial Guide*.

On motion. Messrs. J. W. Furey, J. G. Kurtz and P. G. Meek were appointed a Committee on business. The Convention adjourned to meet at 7, P. M.—On re-assembling, the Committee on business reported a series of resolutions, providing for a full Convention at Harrisburg, and for the inauguration of measures looking to a complete organization of the printing fraternity. After some discussion by Messrs W. P. Furey, Meek, Hutchison, Kurtz, Stephens, E. H. Kinslow, Cornman, Munday and others, a circular was agreed upon, and the Corresponding Secretary instructed to forward it to each Editor in the State, and the 2nd day of February, 1869, was fixed as the time for the holding said Convention. It was resolved to petition the Legislature for changes in the laws relative to publication of General Laws.

After a brief secret session, the Convention adjourned to the Gem Restaurant where they proceeded to dispose of a variety of good things, including oysters, cutlets, chops, coffee, tea, celery, etc, all served in elegant style, and where Messrs. Smith, Furey, Stephens, Hutchison, Cornmon, Meek, Munday and others, entertained the gentlemen with eloquent and appropriate speeches.

The convention adjourned to meet at Harrisburg, Feb. 2, 1869.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held at their Lodge Room, on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst, by the hand of Death, our respected Brother, Past Grand, O. N. Moore,

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Moore, Centre Lodge, No. 153, has been called upon to mourn the loss of a most faithful and earnest worker in promoting its prosperity, and the order generally, an old and time-honored member—the joys of whose life were "closely twined about it," and whose greatest delight was the inculcation of its principles.

Resolved, That we desire to bear testimony to the good character and moral standing of our deceased Brother; especially would we mention his kindness of heart, unflinching honesty, and universal gentlemanly deportment.

Resolved, That we will hold in grateful remembrance the services of Brother Moore, to whose energy and perseverance, we owe our existence, in a measure, as a Lodge, and in a great degree our present prosperity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the several newspapers of Bellefonte, and a copy of them be recorded upon the Minutes of this Lodge.

(Signed.)

GEO. F. HARRIS,
H. Y. STITZER,
J. S. BARNHART. } *Com.*

Having found fault with various matters in and about our Borough, it is but fair that we should paint another picture.

The citizens of Bellefonte have reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have a most efficient and vigilant Police force. Our town has never been so well governed, and its good order so well maintained, as since the appointment of our present policemen. They deserve great credit for their energy and fidelity and give our citizens far more than value received for their money.

We are fortunate, too, in having secured a Chief Burgess who gives strict attention to the duties imposed upon him, and carefully and impartially, as well as promptly, disposes of all cases brought before him. It would be well for our citizens to insist upon his retaining his position as long as possible, though we are aware that our Burgess, Mr. E. M. Blanchard, is anxious to be relieved from the duties, and we may add, the annoyances of the position.

DRUG STORE.—Our friend, Frank S. Wilson has a very neat Drug Store, room No. 1, Brockerhoff House. He has everything usually kept in a Drug Store—is doing a splendid business—and we are glad of it. He is a correct and honest business man, and moreover, a clever fellow. Call and see him.

CHARITY AND GOOD SPIRITS.—Somebody says that many a man sits in his own house full of benevolent desires, longing to do good to somebody, anxious to make those around him happy; but he does not know *how*, and seems to himself a useless and merely speculative being, incapable of doing good. Let that man only put on his hat and visit the garret of some poor family, or assist his poor relatives, and it will do him good in a thousand ways. The money he throws away daily in luxury, would feed and clothe and rejoice a dozen sick and starving families. Such benevolence will do more to promote economy than it will ever cost. It will come back to him who gives, saving him from foolish luxuries. It will show up the hollowness of the follies on which he wastes what might set up many a family. Fifty dollars extra on a piano might not seem much; but there is many a poor and honest widow to whom a fifty dollar sewing machine would be a fortune; and she could in time even repay the cost, to be lent in the same form to another and another. Wretched passengers on the sea of life, at this season, lie on the loam of every wave. Perhaps many and most of the misfortunes of the poor are more or less the result, in some way, of their own faults. But have those who have been more successful had no faults? A kind word and a helping hand may give the turn to the fortune of the child of misfortune, and raise up many such a one higher than could possibly be imagined by those who have never made the effort and never try it.

ADVERTISING.—No money invested pays so well as judicious advertising.—Harace Greely has said "that the merchant who pays more in rent than he "does for advertising does not understand his business," and we think Horace is right. Every Merchant, every Hotel keeper, every grist mill, every woollen factory, every Physician, every business man, and every farmer in Centre county, who has anything to sell, should advertise his business in the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN. It will most assuredly pay *five hundred per cent.* on the money invested.

The Merchant who advertises, shows thereby, to the men with whom he deals in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, that he is a live man, and understands his business. "No man," is the language of high authority, "lighteth a candle and puteth it under a bushel." A city set upon a hill, is a beautiful figure. Let your light shine, is good advice in business as well as in spiritual matters. Act upon this advice, and realize a handsome profit.

THE RAT NUISANCE.—We clip the following recipe for destroying rats from the Harrisburg daily *Telegraph*. It is worth double the price of a years subscription to any farmer or housekeeper in the country. It will banish every rat:

"Catching rats is often difficult, as old rats are proverbially cunning. Laying around poison is dangerous not alone, but also objectionable, for the reason that rats may die at inaccessible spots and contaminate the atmosphere with their well known detestable odor. A better plan has been adopted by one of our correspondents, by which he takes advantage of the cunning habits of the rats. He covers the floor near the rat hole with a thin layer of moist caustic potash; when the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues; it makes their mouths sore, and the result is they shun this locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the neighboring rats about it, and eventually the house is abandoned by them, notwithstanding the neighborhood may may be teeming with rats.

GOOD ADVICE.—An exchange very appropriately remarks that every poor laboring man should buy himself a town lot—get that paid for and then work to add the necessary improvements—a little here and a little there will, in due time, produce you a home of your own, and place you outside of the landlord's grasp. Remember that $50 a year saved in rent will, in a very few years, pay for your own home, and the money it costs you to move and shift about will, without any loss of furniture and of time, pay the interest of a five hundred dollar judgment against your property until you can gradually reduce it to nothing. You can all buy in that way—why do you not risk it? If you fail you are no worse off—if you succeed, as any careful man is sure to do, you have made a home and established a credit equal to another which will start you in business.

LIME AND COAL.—Shortlidge & Co., as will be seen by their advertisement, are exerting every energy to supply the market with the best of Wood and Coal-burnt Lime. And it is certainly true that, but for the indefatigable efforts put forth by these men to supply the town and country with Anthracite coal, we might have all frozen, or been compelled to seek elsewhere at exhorbitant prices.—The *strikes* at the mines, and the demand and amount shipped west, run up the price of coal, and made it almost impossible to get coal here. Col. Shortlidge will bring things to rights, if anybody can. See advertisement.

If any of our friends from town or country wish to secure a good, warm meal, or a lunch, at any time, they will find our next-door neighbors, Messrs. Downing and Yeager, at all times prepared to accommodate them. Their Restaurant is kept in an orderly and quiet style—they are always ready to wait upon all customers, and keep the best of all such viands as are usually found in a Restaurant. Their Oysters are peculiarly fine. Give them a call. Next door to REPUBLICAN office, Bishop street.

D. M. WAGNER continues to sell goods, &c., and to buy grain of all kinds at his old stand, in Reynold's Iron Front, on Allegheny street. He is determined not to be outdone in selling goods as cheap as the cheapest, and will always pay the highest market prices for wheat and other grain. †

From the Journal and American.

IN MEMORIAM.—A meeting of the members of the Bar of Huntingdon county was held at the office of William Dorris, Esq., on the 28th of December, 1868.—John G. Miles, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Scott, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

John Williamson, Esq., announced the death of James Steel, Esq., in a few feeling and appropriate remarks, in the course of which he stated the fact that Maj. Steel had been admitted to the Bar upon the 11th day of August, 1818, upon the motion of Robert Allison, Esq., his preceptor, after examination by a committee composed of Elias W. Hale, Thos Burnside, and John Tod, Esqrs.

Upon motion of Mr. Williamson, R. Milton Speer, J. Sewell Stewart and W. P. Orbison, Esqrs, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. They submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, death has removed from our midst, our brother, James Steel, the oldest member of our Bar, we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of Providence, and do resolve

1st, That Major Steel, through a long life, proved himself, a worthy and respected member of our profession, a useful and upright citizens, and a Christian gentleman.

2nd, That, having been called to fill several stations of public trust, he was always found faithful and obliging in the discharge of duty, and he has left behind him a name for kind deeds that will not soon be forgotten.

3d, That in the social walks of life Major Steel was peculiarly gifted; with a most tenacious memory, a fluent expression, and a warm heart, he was the light of the social circle.

4th, That as a lawyer, citizen and friend, we mourn his death, and condole with his afflicted family in their sore bereavement.

5th. That we will attend his funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days

5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and publiized in the county papers.

J. GEO. MILES, *Chairman.*
JOHN SCOTT, *Sec'y.*

BUSINESS CHANGES.—We notice among the many changes in the Philadelphia Jobbing Houses, that of I. P. Chalfant & Co., auction jobbers in Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, White Goods, &c. Changed to Isaac P. Chalfant, alone, who will still continue the same business at the old stand, No. 57 North Third street.

It is with pleasure we hear that our *old* young friend, Ed. A. Miller has hung up his hat with the new firm, this year, which event we take pleasure in laying before our merchants.

Our friend Miller has won for himself and his house a host of friends in this and adjoining counties, by his gentlemanly conduct, kind attention to the wants of the trade, careful and prompt filling of all orders entrusted to him.—We bespeak for him, and his house, a prosperous New Year. As our merchants specially favored him in the past, we hope they will equally favor him in the future.

There are some merchants in the county who have failed to make the acquaintance of this firm. We hope they may soon find out "where to get the most goods for the least money. 1t.

GEN. GRANT was met coming out of his headquarters, stoop shouldered, hands in pockets, looking as indifferent as if he were not oppressed with the care of a nation. A friend saluted him. "Good morning, General." "Good morning." "General, you don't look as if you were President of the United States." "I ain't." But Zimmerman Bro's are determined to sell off their entire stock of goods to make room for the Spring trade, and to gain time to go to Washington on the 4th of March to see the General inaugurated President of the United States.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, M. D.—The attention of our readers is invited to the professional card of Dr. Jas. H Dobbins. He is a good Physician and Surgeon, and needs no encomiums at our hands. While we wish the Doctor success, we nevertheless hope that it will be a long, long time before any of our readers may need his services. But if any of you should, unfortunately, become sick, or break a leg or arm, you will know upon whom to call.

REV. A. YEOMANS, having dissolved his relations with the Presbyterian Congregation, leaves Bellefonte to-day. He has displayed great energy while Pastor here, and bears with him the good wishes of a large majority of our citizens.—Rev. Mr. Roberts, Professor of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, will preach for this Congregation for the present. Services at the Court House, as usual, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

WE take this method of thanking Messrs. Paup, Knoll, Yeager, Downing Parsons, Strong, Delige and Johnson, who so kindly assisted in getting up stairs our new press, a task that was one of peculiar difficulty and involving great labor. We hope our friends may not soon be enticed into another such difficulty.

STERNBERG & BRANDEIS.—If the latter name was spelled a little differently, it would be brandy; but it is otherwise. Little Sternberg is still alive, and as full of talk as ever. He talks to the point, however, and he and his partner in business, manage, in some way, to sell first-class clothing, &c., at reduced prices.

IT is said the County Commissioners contemplate a speedy repair and renovation of the Court House,—painting the fence, woodwork, renewing the buildings, in rear, repairing the fresco painting, and especially the clock, dome, &c.—Nothing could more naturally suggest itself to observing gentlemen.

THANKS.—Our thanks to Hon. John H. Stover, M. C., for sending us several important Public Documents. Col. Stover never forgets the printers.

A RUMOR reaches us of an arrest for picking pockets at a party at Howard, Christmas eve. Whose pocket, and who picked it, we are not informed. Howard is looking up.

BUSH & YOCUM.—We call the attention of our readers to the professional card of Messrs. Bush & Yocum. These gentlemen have removed their office to the North-east corner of the Diamond, in the Irvin Block.

LOEB, MAY & LOEB—As will be seen by their advertisement, continue to do a splendid business at their old stand, on Allegheny street. Their goods and prices are hard to beat. The firm is a live one.

CHANGE.—The name of the Banking House of Millikin, Hoover & Co., has been changed on account of the death of Jno. T. Hoover. to that of the Centre County Banking Co. See card.

J. W. RHONE, Dentist, publishes his professional card in the REPUBLICAN this week. Read it. Dr. Rhone is an adept in his profession. Is a good fellow in every respect, and always performs his promses,

MR. JAMES MCGILL found the List of Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Congregation of Bellefonte, on Spring street, yesterday, and left it at this office, where the proper custodian can recover the same.

THE great rain of Monday has swollen the streams hereabouts so much as to cause great anxiety amongst our Lumbermen. The succeeding cold and snow we hope may prevent any disastrous flood at this season.

DR. JOHN D. WINGATE, D.D.S.—Dr. Wingate's reputation as a Dentist has been fully established in this county. He is prompt and faithful, and master of his profession. See card.

J. H. TALBERT, of Nittany, this county, licensed Auctioneer, is at all times ready to attend to business in his line, and will be found to be well qualified for his work. All orders promptly attended to.

Grain and Flour Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 6, 1868.

Flour per barrel	$9 50
White wheat per bushel	1 65
Red wheat	1 55
Corn (new)	1 00
Oats	60
Rye per bushel	1 25
Buckwheat per bus.	1 00
Cloverseed " "	7 00

Provision Market.

Apples, dried, per lb	$0 12@15
Peaches, " " "	@18
Cherries, " " "	22@25
Beans per quart	12@25
Rutter per lb	@45
Beefsteak per lb	20@22
Beef roasts	@20
Chickens, each, live	40@50
Turkeys, " "	1 00@2 00
Cheese per lb	22@25
Hams, " "	20@22
Bacon	@16
Lard, per lb	@18
Eggs, " doz	25@30
Mutton and Lamb per lb	16@20
Veal cutlets per lb	@20
Potatoes per bus	$1 25

Coal by Shortlidge & Co.

Shamokin Pea Coal	$4 00 per ton
Shamokin Nut	7 00 per ton
Shamokin Stove	8 00 per ton
Shamokin Egg	8 00 per ton
Shamokin, Broken	7 50 per ton
Wilkesbarre Nut	8 00 per ton
Wilkesbarre Stove	8 50 per ton
Wilkesbarre Egg	8 50 per ton
Wilkesbarre, broken	8 50 per ton
Anthracite coal at yard.	

Bituminus Coal at Snow Shoe Depot.

Screned Coal	$1.50 per ton
Run of Mines	2.80 per ton
Fine Coal	2.00 per ton

Lumber at Snow Shoe Depot.

Pine Boards, Run of Mill	$18.00 per M
Pine Boards, Culls	14.00 per M
Hemlock Butt Stuff	15.00 per M
Hemlock Boards	14.00 per M

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR.—The Flour markets is exceedingly fist, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. The home consumers are the only purchasers, and operate in a small way to supply present necessities; sales of 750 barrels, including superfine at $5@5.75; extras at $6@6.50; spring wheat extra families at $7.25@8; winter wheat do do at $8.75@10.50, and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7.50@8 per bbl. Nothing done in corn meal

GRAIN.—We have to record a continuance of the dulness which has characterized the Wheat market for several weeks past. the inquiry being limited to the wants of the local millers who purchase principally of prime lots; sales of red at $1.85@2, amber at $2.03@2.05, and white at $2.25@2.45.—Rye is unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1.60@1 62. Corn—In new yellow there is considerable activity, and 7,000 bush. sold at 88c for damp up to 92c for dry—a decline of 5c; 1,000 bus new white were taken at 85@87c. The demand for oats was quite limited; sales of 3,000 bus Western at 72@75c. No change to notice in barley or malt.

SEEDS.—Prices of Cloverseed are strong and the demand good; sales of 200 bus at $8.25@8.75. Timothy is neglected. Flaxseed sells on arrival at $2.50@2.62.

PROVISIONS are steady at the recent advances. Sales of mess Pork at $29.50@30. Mess Beef is held at $33@34, with sales of 60 bbls at these rates. Bacon and Green Meats are unchanged; sales of plain and fancy-canvassed hams at 17@18c; pickled do. at 18@18c; smoked shoulders at 13½c, and salted do. at 12½c. Lard is in active request, with sales of 200 bbls and tcs Western at 19½@20c.

Married.

STOVER—GINRICH—On the 7th inst., at the house of Mrs. Sellers, in this Borough, by Jesse Klinger, J. P., Mr. Samuel Stover, of Snow Shoe twp., and Miss Elizabeth Gingrich, of Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Penn'a.

HOLLIDAY—WAGNER—On the 8th inst. at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. H. C. Pardoe, Flemming Holliday, of the firm of Wfuebrenner, McWilliams & Co., of Phil'a., and Miss Eliza Wagner, of Bellefonte, Pa.

Special Notices.

Great complaints are made in many of our towns and cities of the adulteration of drugs and medicines. The evil is indeed a serious one, for impure medicines might possibly, in a critical time, decide for one the grave issue of life or death. Our people, however, need not be uneasy, as our friend, F. S. Wilson, at his store, on the corner of the Square, keeps only pure drugs, selected with great care, and sold at a reasonable figure. Try his stock, if you need anything in his line. We are confident you will be satisfied.

We are informed that our friend F. P. Green ntends moving his fine stock of drugs and chemicals to the new Hotel building, over the creek, next spring. Mr. Green is an adept in his business, and keeps a first class drug store. Until April, his patrons will find him at the old place, under the Brockerhoff House, ready to supply anything they may wish in the way of drugs, medicines, &c.

Special Notices.

☞ Having taken an interest in the Wholesale Boot and Shoe and Business with WINEBRENNER, McWILLIAMS & CO., No. 55, North Third Street. I would respectfully solicit a continuance of your custom

For the last four years I have been engaged with the house of Graff, Watkins & Co., and have changed my position to benefit my prospects. In doing so I can assure my friends, if they bestow upon me the patronage and encouragement they have heretofore given me, their confidence will not be misplaced.

The House of Winebrenner, McWilliams & Co., are the successors of the late Edwin A. Hendry, long and favorably known in the Boot and Shoe trade, and with whom I was first associated in this business.

FLEM. HOLLIDAY.

ja13'69.1t. †

JANUARY COURT—GRAND JURY.

Gregg—Jacob Showers, John Grove, jr.
Patton—Ab. Biddle.
Bellefonte—W. A. Kerlin, J. Lonsberger, M. T. Milliken.
Boggs—Philip Antis, D. Furey, H. Heaton.
Union—James Alexander.
Spring—John Furey.
Ferguson—John Brett.
Walker—Mich. Shafer, Wm. Rodgers.
Liberty—Christ. Bechdol, J. A. Stover.
Benner—Joseph Mitchell.
Marion—E. Zimmerman.
Haines—George Bolinger.
Howard—John Lyman.
Rush—A. J. Greist.
Penn—R. Hartman, C. Held.
Harris—Micheal Hess.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1st WEEK.

Haines—Jacob Hosterman, S. Rote.
Spring—H. Poorman, P. Barnhart, J. Eckenroth, S. Heverly.
Snowshoe—A. Crissman, N. Bower, D. H. Yeager.
Ferguson—John Ross John, Krumrine.
Bellefonte—W. S. Wolf, Edward Brown.
Burnside—C. R. Book.
Boggs—Wm. Curtin, J. M. M'Coy.
Liberty—C. Johnson.
Harris—S. Wilson, jr., George Swab.
Miles—Andrew Ocker, S. S. Wolf, H Strohecker, Jacob Hasel, Jonathan Kramer, Jac. Burkhart.
Penn—Jacob Sankey, Peter Keen, David Hosterman.
Potter—John Reiber, John Wolf, J. K. Runkle.
Benner—S. Ishler, R. Holmes.
Howard—James Antis, N. P. Riddle, R. Pletcher, M. M. Leyman.
Gregg—I. Vonada, J. F. Heckman.
Rush—Miles Cleveland.
Marion—John Shaw, J. Beck
Spring—L. M'Intire.
Union—Jacob Taylor.
Huston—Jno. Hoover, Jacob Cronemiller.
Worth—Samel Turner.

SECOND WEEK.

Bellefonte—D. Rhoads, C. McCafferty.
Gregg—Lemuel Harter, J. G. Evans, R. H. Duncan, D. J. Musser.
Harris—James Glenn, H. Keller, V. B. Hurst.
Philipsburg—C. Munson, L. G. Kessler.
Potter—G. Odenkirk, James Potter, J. Sweetwood, G. B. Jordan.
Snowshoe—D. Wolf.
Walker—Jeff. Royer, J. Deitrich.
Howard—J. S. Hall, J. Montgomery, J. W. Packer.
Miles—James Stover.
Ferguson—R. Garner, P. Kickline.
Union—A. Calhoun, Joseph Alexander.
Half Moon—A. Elder.
Taylor—J. Emigh.
Huston—H. Hartsock.
Boggs—J. Poorman.
Milesburg—William Boggs.
Rush—L. Hess.
Haines—H. Fiddler, Jacob Condo.
Penn—Michael Kerstetter.
Harris—J. Mitchell.

DRY GOODS, &c.

NEW STORE.

HARPER BROTHERS

Have opened up an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK of GOODS

of every description, at their new store room on Spring street; which were purchased at

PANIC PRICES,

and will be sold as low if not lower, than can be found elsewhere in this section. Their stock comprizes in part,

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Millinery Goods,
Hosieries,
Fancy Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Carpet-Bags,
Umbrellas,
Parasols,
Gentlemen and Ladies
Furnishing Goods,
Ladies Cloaks & Circulars,
In Silk and Cloth,
Carpeting,
Groceries
Queensware &c.

STATIONERY,

and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked country store.

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price paid.

ja6'69.tf.

DRUGS, &c.

F. S. WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

NEW LOCATION.

Southwest Corner of High and Allegheny Streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

(No. 1. BROCKERHOFF'S ROW.)

The subscriber respectfully announces to his numerous acquaintances and the pul lic in general that he has removed his

DRUG & MEDICINE STORE,

to the corner room of Brokerhoff's new building on the Diamond, where he has constantly on hand, a large stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, INSTRUMENTS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE,

Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimneys Brushes, Hair Oil, Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c.

Also a variety of fancy articles too numerous to mention, which he offers at low rates, and warrants the qualities of the articles as represented. Purchasers will please remember this, and examine the qualities and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipes carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night, by calling at his store opposite Reynolds' Bank.

The most celebrated and popular

PATENT MEDICINES.

are kept constantly on hand and for sale.

F. S. WILSON.

ja6'69.1y.

IT IS our intention to dispose of our entire stock before the opening of the Spring Trade. G. W. FAIRER & CO.

WHITE FISH, Herring, mackerel, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

ja6'69.1y.

DRY GOODS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA STORE!

PHILADELPHIA STORE!

PAILADELPHIA STORE!

KELLER & MUSSER.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

KELLER & MUSSER have just opened the best, cheapest, largest, as well as the best assorted stock of of Goods in Bellefonte or Central Pennsylvania, at their new

PHILADELPHIA STORE, in

BROCKERHOFF'S BLOCK, Bishop St.

FOR THE LADIES.

They have Silks, Coburgs Alpacas, Merinos, Wool Delainer, Lustres, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Kid and other Gloves, Hosiery, Balmorals, Hoop-skirts, and a general variety of Ribbons, trimmings, Buttons, Braids, etc., at the lowest prices.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

They have Black and Blue Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Meltons, Water-proof Cloth, Silk, Satin and common Vestings, etc., in great variety, and at prices that will give general satisfaction to buyers.

Their READY MADE CLOTHING is cheap, and consists of

Overcoats, Dress coats, of various qualities and prices, Plain and Fancy Vests, Cassimere and Flannel Overshirts, Woolen and Cotten undershirts, Handkerchiefs, neck ties, &c., &c. &c.

Calf and Kip
Boots and Shoes,
Gum Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, and

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

in endless variety, such as Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Brown Muslins, Bleached Muslins, Drillings, Sheetings, Table Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have everything you want and do buriness on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN.

Jan6'69.1y.

GEO. W. FAIRER & CO.,

No. 4, BUSH'S ARCADE.

LADIE'S & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

FURS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, Flannels, Muslins, Calicoes, Coverlets, Delanes, Hoods, Gloves and Fancy Work baskets for sale by

ja6'69.1y G. W. FAIRER & CO.

ZEPHYRS, Zephyr Patterns, Germantown Wool, Shetland Wool, Fancy Trimmings of all kinds for sale by

G. W. FAIRER & CO.

LADIES' and Misses Shoes, Ladies' and Misses Under Cothing, for sale by

G. W. FAIRER & CO.

GENTS' Under Clothing & Ready-made Overshirts for sale by

G. W. FAIRER & CO.

FURS From $3 to $75 per Sett, for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

LADIES' and Misses Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts of all grades, for sale cheap by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

GENTS' Home-made Wool Socks, for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

LADIES' and Gents' Scarfs for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

DOLLS, of all kinds For Children for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

WE ARE selling off our present Stock at exceedinly low prices, so that persons wishing bargains should call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

G. W. FAIRER & CO.

TOYS of all kinds, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

GREAT, EXCITEMENT!

GLORIOUS NEWS

PRICES REDUCED!!

HOWELL, GILLIAND & CO of Bush's Arcade, in Rooms No. 1 and 2 have just returned from the city with one of the largest and best assortments of Goods ever brought to Centre co.

Having the Largest assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries they are able to rule the Market.

We ask an examination of the Ladies Dress Goods.

CALICO FROM 8 to 15 cts Per Yard.

Muslins that will astonish the purchaser, Carpets at old fashioned prices.

The largest assortment of Cassimere in Market.

READY MADE CLOTHING

warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Our shoes for Ladies ware can't be excelled

Our Grocery department astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

SYRUP, SUGAR, TEA & COFFEE.

Canned Fruits, Jellies, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese and Pastries of all kinds, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

WHOLE SALE AT PHILADELPHIA RATES.

FARMERS, MECHANICS AND LABORERS,

LOOK to your interest.

One dollar saved is still one dollar in your pocket. Then call and see at what astonishing Low Prices.

HOWELL GILLILAND & CO.

are selling Dry Goods and Groceries. No pains spared in showing their Goods. If not as represented we will pay you for your trouble.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Bush's Arcade, Rooms No. 1 and 2.

ja6'69.1y.

MEAT.

MEAT MARKET.

N. W. Cor. Diamond, opposite Court House.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JESSE MORGAN,

Would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, to the superior quality of

FRESH MEAT! FRESH MEAT!

Constantly to be found on hand.

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
POULTRY, &c.,

always on hand. ja6'69.tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

TWENTY PER CENT SAVED.

IT is now an established fact that Groceries of all kinds are now to be obtained at M. RUNKLE'S new

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

On Allegheny Street Bellefonte, Pa., twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in town or country. Flour of the very best quality, kept constantly on hand. Boarding-house keepers, and Heads of families would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

ja8'69.1y.] M. RUNKLE.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, in short everything usually kept at a Grocery Store, for sale low, at M. RUNKLE'S.

PEAS, Beans, Soup Peas, Soup Beans, for sale cheap, at M. RUNKLE'S.

CANNED Peaches, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Apples, Canned Corn, Canned Fruits of all kinds kept constantly on hand at M. RUNKLE'S.

DRIED Peaches, Dried Apples, Dried Currants, Dried Fruits of all kinds, at M. RUNKLE'S.

CANDIES, Candies. A splendid variety of Candies and Nuts, for sale low at M. RUNKLE'S.

QUEENSWARE of the very best quality for sale cheap, at M. RUNKLE'S.

WILLOW Baskets, and Willow Ware of all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap, at M. RUNKLE'S.

ORANGES, Lymons, Figs and Nuts, for sale at M. RUNKLE'S.

TOBACCO, Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, the very best and of all kinds, at M. RUNKLE'S.

CUCUMBER and other Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Marm Jellies of all kinds at M. RUNKLE'S.

GLASSWARE, Glass Fruit Jars and Dishes, a fine assortment at M. RUNKLE'S.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

Offer to the Public one of the largest and best selected stocks of merchandise, in Centre county. Call, examine and she for

Agricultural Department.

Thorough Draining and Deep Culture.

The fact is patent to the most superficial observation that the total sum of the vast production of our agriculture is the yield of an average depth of cultivation of soil not exceeding six inches—comparatively a mere film of the earth's surface. All the inorganic matter needed by plants, and all other elements of their nutrition and full development that come from the earth, must be supplied within this limit, while all the soil below this depth is unemployed and inert. The roots of the grain and grasses do not ordinarily extend below the depth cultivated; and the average of this in our country is insufficient either for protection against drouth, for adequate returns for the labor of cultivation, or for full supplies of farm products for national consumption.—We may not be able to calculate the precise amount of increase in production due to an additional inch in depth of cultivation, but experiments have shown that in many soils it bears, relatively, a near proportion to the increase in depth of culture; so that, where the soil is now worked to six inches, an inch greater depth of cultivation would give nearly one-sixth more production. The agricultural production of 1867, of those articles which would be influenced by depth of culture, has a total value of at least $150,000,000. Now, an increase of even one-tenth of this amount by an additional inch of culture would add $1,500,000,000, to the value of the annual agricultural production of the country.

An erroneous impression exists relative to the depth to which the roots of the cereals and clovers, as well as many other plants, will descend in an areated and healthy soil. In ravines that have been filled with surface soil, or wherever mould is of suitable texture and condition, carrots and parsnips are often found of a length of three feet or more; clover roots from three to four feet; and instances have been given of still greater length of the roots of wheat and oats. With the prevalent mode of culture, in very compact soils, wheat roots are so near the surface as to be thrown out by the mechanical displacement of freezing and thawing, and, and if not utterly destroyed, they struggle fruitlessly to pierce the unbroken sub-soil, packed, perhaps, by the tread of cattle for a century, and finally yield to the blasting power of an early drouth, blighted, shrivelled, light, worthless for seed, and of but little value for bread. The drill, planting the seed firmly in the earth, instead of scattering it on the surface, already saves half the winter-killing in the fields where it is used; and deep culture, with proper drainage, would exempt from most of the remaining liabilities, and ordinarily, from all dangers of loss from drouth. The advantage of additional depth of pulverization, therefore, would often be far greater than the proportionate increase of depth, and the profit of improvement would be increased in corresponding ratio. In this country the average yield per acre of one of the principle staples, wheat, under our system of shallow cultivation, has been gradually lessened, until at the present time it does not exceed 12 bushels per acre, while England, with her deep tillage and rotation system, has raised her avearge to 28 bushels. Estimating our wheat area at 18,000,000 of acres, and allowing an increase of 16 bushels per acre under a system of thorough and judicious cultivation, the increased production would amount to 288,000,000 bushels; and wheat is but one of the staples to be benefitted by such an improvement.

Deep cultivation is a prime necessity of root culture, which forms the basis of English agriculture, and enables the English farmer to pay annual rents equivalent to the fee-simple value of our farms. The growing of the "green crops" results in a more thorough admixture of the food-producing elements of the soil and its prompt permeation by water and the gases, which are so neccessary to plant-growth.

France, following in our footsteps, or we in hers, in at least one particular—the want of a proper rotation system—has reduced the average yield of wheat to 15 bushels. The single fact that, while England has two acres in "green crops" for every acre in wheat, France has three acres in wheat for every acre in "green crops," and that with us roots are scarcely raised as a farm crop, explains the cause of the great discrepency in the yield of that valuable cereal in these countries.—*Report of Commisioner of Agriculture.*

MANURED POTATOES.—T. Montgomery, of Mattoon, Ill., writing to the *Rural American* on the subject of raising potatoes, says, that last year he planted five-eighths of an acre of Peachblow potatoes. Before planting, the ground was laid off with a two-horse plow in deep furrows; these were then filled nearly half full of very well rotted manure, then harrowed over and the potatoes planted and covered with the hoe. Then another patch of the same size was planted the same, except the *manure*. Now for the result, the cultivation being the same. The first lot yielded 248 bushels, and the latter only 75. I think the manuring paid in this instance, as it will doubtless always do.

WE think from present indications that wheat will raise.

The Farmer's Workshop.

No reasonable farmer will dispute the importance of having a workshop upon his premises, and especially those who have boys to bring up. Boys will be busy, and if opportunity is not given for a full employment of their time, either with work or sport at home, they will seek diversion abroad, which will not usually result profitably. A farmer gives his experience and opinion upon the matter in the subjoined sensible talk:

How many farmers do we find that have not the ingenuity to repair a rake, or other small farm implement. Were they brought up on a farm?—Yes. Well, then, why is it? Some may say they are of that unfortunate class of mortals that are not gifted with their share of ingenuity. This is a great mistake. If you will take the trouble to inquire of them what they spent their time at when young, they will tell you farming. Was their father a farmer? Yes, the best in the neighborhood, they may say.—Well what did he employ himself and boys at rainy days? "O nothing; when it rained too hard to work, we generally spent our time at the village, in the stores and tavern, You know that boys want rest sometimes."—Very true, but is there no other enjoyment for boys than at the tavern and stores? Had the father had a workshop, with a selected lot of tools, would not those boys have had some job for a rainy day, such as a little cart, sleigh, wagon, or boat to make or repair? There are very few boys who do not have such things to make. Thus by having a small workshop, boys soon acquire a taste to handle tools, and tinker up many little playthings of their own.

When older, the knowledge gained will be of great service to them in making and repairing implements on the farm. But there are habits which they acquire in spending their leisure time at the village, which is the ruin of many a promising boy, for where we do find a village now, in which there is not one or two taverns, where the temptation appears to be strong, judging from the numbers we generally find in them getting spirituous liquors to drink?

When will farmers learn to make their homes attractive for their boys and themselves? A few good books, one or more good agricultural papers, and last, but not least, a workshop.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SUPERIOR EARLY ROSE POTATOES.—We learn that several parties last spring sold large quantities of a variety of potatoe that resembles the Early Rose, but is a spurious kind.—That same variety is now being sold in various parts of the country at a reduced rates; and it will be well for our readers to be cautious in making purchases of irresponsible parties.—*We* obtained our supply from the party who first introduced it to the public; consequently, we *guarantee* that it is genuine.—*Rural American.*

THE Commissioners on the cattle disease appointed in New York, have ordered that all cars containing cattle shall be stopped on entering the State, and if not in good condition the cattle are to be disembarked and the cars disinfected, after which, if the cattle are healthy, they can be reshipped. At other points, the same process will be repeated if necessary.—Sufficient precaution will be taken in case actual disease is found.

SORREL, which is a pest to any field, may be eradicated by the judicious application of lime or ashes. The souring principle of sorrel is oxalic acid; if this is removed from the soil, sorrel cannot grow. Lime or potash unite with the oxalic acid, forming oxolate of lime or potash. These substances are sometimes called sweeteners of the soil, from their ability to remove acide from it. Sorrell will never grow on lime soil.

IT is said that owing to the drouth last year, short keeping during the exposure to heavy rains in spring, the wool clip in Ohio was much lighter than usual this year. Some persons estimate the average yield per head at 15 to 25 per cent. less than last year; but the staple is white and clean, and remarkebly free from oil. The number of sheep in the State is greater than it was last year.

THE wheat crop of Iowa is said to be immense, the yield averaging 27 bushels to the acre. The yield of corn is also very large. The cultivation of corn in Iowa is conducted principally by machinery. It is said that 50,000 acres of new prairie land have been broken up in Newton county alone this year.

STEAM plowing in California promises to be a success. The machine is their own invention. It cuts a furrow nine feet wide, and from five to eight inches deep, pulverizing fine, travels six miles an hour, and weighs but seven tons.

THOROUGH drainage, deep plowing a liberal use of manure with fertilizers, and good cultivation, cannot fail to produce remunerative, beautiful harvests. Let farmers heed these hints and suggestions.

THE wool crop of New York State is about 17,000,000 pounds; which is principally grown in Washington, Rensselaer, Gennesee, Livingston, Ontario and Steuben counties—the first named leading off with $700,000 lbs.

FLAX seed occasionally given to horses or cattle, will make them shed their old hair, and whether young or old, soon get sleek and fat. It is the only thing that will fatten some old horses.—*Items Rural American.*

She Would'nt Marry A Mechanic.

A young man began visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young girl to inquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night."

"What! do you work for a living?" she inquired, in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man. "I am a mechanic."

"I dislike the name of a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog-shops, and the soft, verdant and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of mechanic, eh? You, whose brothers are but well dressed loafers.

We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of the young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of Heaven's creatures. Beware young lady, how you treat you men who work for a living, for you may one day be menial to one of them yourself.

Running Out of Meeting.

Lorenzo Dow is reported to have stopped persons from leaving his meeting by requesting "all who had holes in the heels of their stockings to go *then* or stay through." A similar instance though more truthful, and in better taste, is given in the history of Phineas Rice, a Methodist itinerant.

While he was stationed in one of the New York churches, he found that many of the young people, of both sexes, were accustomed to leave the church before closing the evening service. It annoyed him, and he determined to stop it. The next Sabbath evening before he commenced his sermon, he said: "Some of my brethren have been greatly afflicted that so many young women leave church before the service is through. But I tell them that they ought not to feel so, for doubtless most of those that go out are young women who live at service, and their mistresses require them to be at home at nine o'clock; and the young men have to go out to wait upon them home; so hereafter, when these young women leave church before the service is over, you will understand who they are, and not feel badly about it." The brother who gave me this fact, said: "We were no more annoyed after this; they either staid away, or staid till the meeting was closed."

RESIST THE BEGINNING.—The Arabs have a fable of a miller, who was one day startled by a camel's nose thrust in the window of a room where he was sleeping. "It is very cold, outside," said the camel; "I only want to get my nose in." The nose was let in, then the neck, and finally the whole body. Presently the miller began to be extremely inconvenienced by the ungainly companion he had obtained, in a room certainly not large enough for both. "If you are inconvenienced," said the camel, "you may leave. As for myself, I shall stay where I am."

The *moral* of the fable concerns all. When temptation occurs, we must not yield to it. We must not allow as much as its "nose" to come in. Everything like sin is to be turned away from. He who yields even in the smallest degree, will soon be entirely overcome; and the last state of this man is worse than the first.

A mountain exchange tells of a band of Indians who made a sudden attack on a band of soldiers in the mountains. The soldiers had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule.—Not having time to get it off and put it in position, they backed up the mule and let drive at the Indians.—The load was so heavy that mule and and all went tumbling down the hill toward the savages, who, not understanding that kind of warfare fled like deer. Afterwards one of them was captured, and when asked why he ran so, replied: "Me big injun, not afraid of big guns or little guns, but when white men load up and fire a whole jackass at injun, me don't know what to do."

This is the way a French paper chronicles an accident: "On Saturday an accident, which might have been attended with sad results, took place in this city (Paris.) A bricklayer, having lost his balance, fell from the sixth story of a house to the street. Fortunately, two women, who were chatting on the sidewalk, received the falling man on their heads and broke his fall. The bricklayer was taken up safe and sound. The bystanders shuddered to think that but for a lucky chance the accident would have cost him his life. The two women were instantly killed."

The distinguished English orator, Robert Lowe, said in a speech made a few days before the Parliamentary election: "My wish is to carry on the progress of the country in the direction which for good or evil it has taken. That is the problem which I invite you to consider. Perhaps the best thing is to look at America, not as a warning to deter, but as an example to imitate."

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON STORE.

THE OLDEST

TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT IN

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

undersigned hereby desires to call the attention of his many patrons, and the entire people of Centre Co., that he manufactures

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Cheaper and on a larger scale than ever.—He keeps constantly for sale,
Tin Buckets. Wash Boilers,
Coffee Boilers, Fruit Cans,
Dish Pans, Lard Cans,
Wash Basins, Coal Oil Cans,
Stove-pipe of the best Russia, and other iron, constantly on hand.

Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

All work warranted. Give us a call.
WM. S. WOLF,
ja6'68.1y. Allegheny Street.

READ AND PROFIT!

MILESBURG AHEAD.

THE CHEAPEST STOVES

—AND—

MOST SUBSTANTIAL TIN-WARE,

to be had at

WETZLER & TWITMIRE'S.

The proprietors, determined not to be outdone by any one in their line of business, have opened up at

MILESBURG, PENN'A.,

one of the most complete, and Cheapest, STOVE, TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENTS In Central Pennsylvania. They have on hand, and act as agents for all of the latest improved, Stoves of every description.
PARLOR STOVES,
BED ROOM STOVES,
COOK STOVES,
HEATERS,
OF EVERY PATTERN.
TIN-WARE,
COPPER-WARE,
SHEET IRON-WARE,
BRASS-WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING, and all kinds of work done on the shortest notice, and Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GIVE THEM A CALL.
ja6'69.1y.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

NEW BOOK STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Book, Stationery & News Emporium

JACOB D. MILLER

Has purchased the Book, Stationary and News establishment of Kinsloe and Brother on Allegheny street, near the Diamond, to which he has just added a large invoice of goods, such as is generally kept in a well conducted Book and Stationery Store. His stock consists of Theological, Medical, Law, Miscellaneous, Sunday School and School Books, Time Books, Pass Books, and Diaries. Every grade and price of Cap, Legal, Bill, Letter, Bath and Note Paper, fine French Paper, Envelopes of every description and Price, Pens, Inks, Inkstands, Erasers, Rubber bands, transparent and common Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Crayons, &c.

—ALSO—

Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines, and Sheet Music, a large supply of Legal and Justices Blanks, constantly on hand. Also U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps at face. He is also Wholesale Agent for Lochman's Celebrated Writing Fluid.

Country merchants would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I can sell at manufacturers prices. ja6'69.

LIVINGSTON'S BOOK STORE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

At this well known Establishment may be found everything in the "BOOK LINE," whether
THEOLOGICAL,
CLSSICAL,
LAW,
SCIENTIFIC
or LITERARY. An Extensive assortment of family Bibles, with or without Photographic Plates, ranging in price from $3.75, to $25. ALSO, all the Day and Sunday School Books in general use. Blank Books, Legal Blanks, and all kinds of Stationery, &c. Prompt attention given to orders. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. GEO. LIVINGSTON,
ja6'69.1y.] Bellefonte, Pa.

LIME.

WOOD & COAL BURNT LIME.

Fresh burnt Lime always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, at the

SUNNY-SIDE LIME KILNS.

on the Railroad near Bellefonte. We have no fear of successful contradiction when we say that we have the

BEST LIME IN THE STATE.

It is free from core, and our kilns are so constructed that all the ashes are separated from the burnt lime before it leaves the kiln. It is a

PURE SNOW-WHITE LIME!

And makes as fine a finish as the lime burnt from the marble quarries in the eastern part of the State. Our facilities for burning and shipping lime are such that

WE CAN FURNISH IT CHEAPER

than the same quality of lime can be had at any other place. All orders promptly filled.
Address, J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.
ja6'69.1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

SHORTLIDGE & CO.

WOOD AND COAL BURNT LIME.

Always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price at the

BELLEFONTE LIME KILNS.

on the Turnpike leading to Milesburg. The

BEST PITTSTON AND SHAMOKIN

Anthracite Coal. Also a new consignmen of plastering lath, paling, and sawed shingles for sale for cash at our yard, near south end of N. E. V. R. R. Depot.
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BOOTS & SHOES.

THE PLACE TO GET SHOES!

EVERYTHING NEW & WARRANTED!

P. McAFFREY & CO'S.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE,

[One door above Reynold's Bank.]

Have just received the most complete assortment of everything in the

BOOT AND SHOE LINE,

ever brought to Bellefonte. Their entire stock, which is the largest ever opened in this place, was made to order from the best material. It was purchased for cash and will be sold much lower than any one can afford who buys on time. They

ARE PRACTICAL WORKMEN,

and everything sold will be guaranteed as represented. Repairing and custom work promptly attended to.
ja6'69.1y.

THE BELLEFONTE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

GRAHAM & SON

Manfacturers of, and Dealers in
GENTS FRENCH CALF, AND CONGRESS BOOTS AND SHOES.

NONE BUT THE BEST WORKMEN

EMPLOYED.

Having added largely to our former stock we can assure the community that we have now the best selection in Central Pennsylvania. Ours is the oldest

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

of Boots and Shoes, in Bellefonte.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

ALSO a large lot of those cheap shoes, such as we read about, and of which we are selling off

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

We invite an examination of our goods
ja6'69.1y. E. GRAHAM & SON.

FRENCH Calf sewed Boots made to order and always kept on hand, by
E. GRAHAM & SON.

A Large assortment of Kip Pegged Boots, warranted; at $3 per pair.
E. GRAHAM & SON.

GENTS' French Kip Boots, Boys and Youths Kip Boots, for sale by
E. GRAHAM & SON.

ISAAC HALL Boots for sale at $5 per pair by
E. GRAHAM & SON.

CHILDREN and Misses' Boots and Shoes, a large selection of every variety
E. GRAHAM & SON.

LADIES' Buttoned Boots, Skating Boots' Congress, Side and Front Laced Boots, Oil Pebles; the best in market, by
E. GRAHAM & SON.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he has established a first class

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

next door to Morgan's Meat Market, on the northwest side of the diamond, where he will be pleased at all times to wait upon customers. He being an

EXPERIENCED WORKMAN,

customers can rest assured that no pains will be spared to render complete satisfaction. Gentlemen, ladies, misses and youth can be accommodated with the best Boots;
Shoes,
Gaiters,
Slippers,
&c., &c.,
manufactured from the best stock, and in the latest styles. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
ja6'69.1y. PETER McMAHON.

ATTENTION! REFLECT!!

Before ordering your

BOOTS OR SHOES.

The only exclusive Boot and Shoe Manufacturing shop in Bellefonte.

I would respectfully invite your consideration to the general satisfaction which in every case follows my work. Prices reasonable, and neat fits guaranteed.
JOHN POWERS,
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NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT!

GOODS AT OLD FASHIONED PRICES.

HOFFER & BRO'S.

Would respectfully inform their old friends, that they are daily receiving a large

STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

which they are offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS!

Consisting of the latest styles of FIGURED AND PLAIN ALPACAS, Figured and plain all Wool Delaine.
Shepherd Plaids, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Irish Poplins, White Goods
White Counterpanes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Checks, Ginghams,
Bedticks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Shepherd Plaid Balmorals, Black Cloth, Cassimeres, Velvetine, Corduroy, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Ladies Cloaking, Plain Colors, Middlesex Cloths,

AND PLAIDS OF VARIOUS COLORS.

A full line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vesting, all kinds and prices, which will be sold cheap. We have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of all kinds of
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
MACKEREL,
SALT, &c
Which we will dispose of at the lowest cash prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the *highest market prices allowed*

FRIENDS AWAKE TO YOUR INTEREST

For we feel satisfied that we can suit your TASTES as well as your PURSES.
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DRY GOODS.

$1000 REWARD!!!

ZIMMERMAN BRO'S. & CO.,

(No. 2, RUSH'S ARCADE,)

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

OFFER the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the man who says

"IT IS A HUMBUG"

THAT A

DOLLAR SAVED IN BUYING GOODS

IS BETTER THAN A

DOLLAR WORKED FOR.

WE have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us after having examined other stocks, that this is not a humbug, but a

STUBBORN TRUTH,

and that our Goods

ARE SOLD AT LOWER PRICES

than any other in the State. We cannot

ENUMERATE ARTICLES,

as it would require this entire page to do so. Suffice it to say that we supply anything you want,

AND GUARANTEE

FULL SATISFACTION

to all, as to LOW PRICES and

QUALITY OF GOODS,

We respectfully request you all to call and

SATISFY YOURSELVES.

A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

ZIMMERMAN, BRO'S. & CO.
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AN IMPORTANT QUESTION!

LET THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY CONSIDER!

Why will you suffer yourselves to be openly

ROBBED

by unprincipled dealers, when you can buy your Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, &c., and no danger of being

CHEATED

by going direct to the old Established stand of LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

WE are determined not to be excelled in selling Goods of the very best quality and at the most reasonable rates.
LOEB, MAY LOEB.

IT matters not what you wish to purchase
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
or anything usually kept in First Class Stores, you can be supplied by
LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

SKIRTS—Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, for sale cheap by LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

THE highest CASH PRICE paid for Wheat, Corn and Grain of all kinds by
jan.6'691y LOEB & LOEB.

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EMIL JOSEPH & CO., ALLEGHENY ST,

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BELLEFOFTE, PENN'A.

CHEAP NEW YORK STORE.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

SEE HOW CHEAP WE CAN SELL,

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES & GENTS,
FOR LADIES & GENTS,
FURS,
FURS,
COVERLETS,
COVERLETS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
WATCHES,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

all of which we warrant, and at city prices.

A FIRST CLASS WATCH MAKER

constantly on hand and all work warranted. A liberal discount to the trade. Give us a call. ja6'69.1y.

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DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE,

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NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

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Is the place for bargains in the way of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queens and Cedar Ware, Groceries,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS,

ALSO, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Everything in his line is sold at very Low Prices.

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE CLERKS,

are always in attendance to wait on his numerous customers. The

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

paid for all kinds of marketing and produce. Cash paid for

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

Goods delivered with pleasure. No trouble to show goods. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. ja6'69.y.

HARDWARE.

THE ANVIL HARDWARE STORE!

IRWIN & WILSON.

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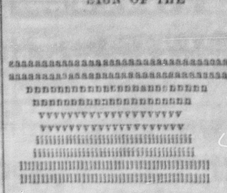

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is the place to get

HARDWARE of every DESCRIPTION.

Their Stock of Shelf Goods is complete, embracing a full variety of Every Class. In Heavy Goods the same variety is kept up, embracing, in part,
IRON,
of all sizes and shapes.
Steels—Cast,
Shear,
Spring,
Blister and Drilling,
Horse Shoes and
Horse Shoe Nails,
Toe Calks,
Anvils and Vices,
different makes and prices,
Stoves—Cook, Parlor Gas-Burners, and Cylinders, four makes and kinds.
SPRINGS—
Axles and Skeins, all sizes,
WOOD WORK, all kinds, for
Wagons,
Buggies and
Carriages.
GRINDSTONES, all sizes,
and Kitchen &c.,
Platform Scales, from 100 to 1,000 pounds,
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Oils, Paints and Varnishes, of all kinds.
MANILLA ROPE, all sizes, and PACKING,
The Celebrated
ORIENTAL FURNACES,
for Dwellings Houses and Churches,

PUMPS,

for Cisterns and Wells.

WOODEN WATER PIPES, of any Bore and Length.

Call and see their Stock before making your purhhase.
Are always pleased to show our goods.
jan.6,'69.1y

HARDWARE HARDWARE!

NO. 5, BROKERHOFF'S ROW!

J. & J. HARRIS—THE PLACE TO BUY.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the community that they have opened a complete

STOCK OF HARDWARE.

comprising all varieties of goods in that line which they

WILL SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Their stock consists of all sorts of building hardware, table and pocket cutlery, carpenters', mason's, plasterer's and blacksmith's tools, and materials, nails, iron, horse-shoes, and horse-shoe nails, rope tackle,
FORKS, CHAINS, SHOVELS, AXES,
GRIND STONES, etc., etc.
Housekeeper's goods, saddlery, carriage trimmings, etc., etc., with all sorts and sizes of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

and the different parts thereof, together with a complete assortment of the best

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

They hope,

BY STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

and a constant care for the

ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS

to merit and receive a

SHARE OF THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and

EXAMINE THEIR STOCK.

J. & J. HARRIS,
No. 5, Brokerhoff's Row.
ja6'69.1y.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S. ROW.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

SPLENDID AND RICH ASSORTMENT

OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Cloths,
Cassimeres
and
Vestings,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and description. He is also agent for the celebrated

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

ja6'69.1y. JOHN MONTGOMERY.

PLANING MILLS.

BUILDERS LOOK HERE!

The subscribers having leased the MILESBURG PLANING MILLS, and added largely to its facilities for turning out first class work, are now prepared to furnish
FLOORING,
FRAMES,
DOORS,
SASH,
SHUTTERS
BLINDS,
BUILDING,
BRACKETS,
SCROLL WORK
and manufactured lumber of

EVERY DESCRIPTION

at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

All manner of work, such as Scroll Sawing, Mouldings, Brackets, &c., made after any

DESIRED PATTERN,

on the shortest possible notice,

Connected with the mill, and in operation at all times, is one of the latest improved

COKE DRYING KILNS,

which leaves the lumber in a perfectly healthy state, assists in preserving it, and in fact adds to its lasting qualities, while other methods of drying deteriorate, and renders it more liable

TO DECAY AND WASTE.

Lumber dried in a Coke kiln will not shrink, it is dried perfectly and when worked and put up, will not

SHRIVEL AND SHRINK,

thus giving buildings the appearance of having been erected out of Green Material

We know that our facilities give us every advantage over other
PLANING MILLS IN THIS SECTION
and we feel perfectly free in saying, that all our

WORK WILL BE GUARANTEED,

to be of

A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

We will furnish anything in our line from a door panel, to a

WHOLE HOUSE,

and at such prices, as cannot but prove to be an inducement to

THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

All orders promptly filled and a fair share of public patronage, respectfully solicited.
MOORE & WOLFE,
[Successors of H. Lee.]
ja6'69-1y. MILESBURG, PA.

EDMUND BLANCHARD, E. AUSTIN BREW
E. M. BLANCHARD, W. M. HOLMES,

BELLEFONTE PLANING MILL.

BLANCHARD & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE & YELLOW PINE FLOORING AND WEATHER-BOARDING.

of Various Styles,

DOORS,
SASH,
BLINDS
SHUTTERS,
& MOULDINGS

Scroll Work of every Description.

BRACKETS OF ALL SIZES,

and PATTERNS made to order
Having a "BULKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER," connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

ORDERS FROM CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY SOLICITED.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.
ja6'69.1y.

FOUNDRY.

LOGAN FOUNDRY,

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

We are happy to inform the people of Centre and the adjoining counties, that we are now prepared to make House Castings; such as Sash Weights, Cellar window Grates, &c., of all sizes. Grist and Saw Mill Castings, Sled Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. We also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also EGG STOVES, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Frames, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every variety of Castings kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give us a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

ja6'69.1y. BAYARD, JINKINS & CO.

FERNITURE.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at other establishment of the kind in Central Penn's.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
ja6'69.1y. H. P. HARRIS.

MEDICAL

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

That the Science of Medicine has reached a period of its history, when it may be said that CONSUMPTION can be cured, is a most gratifying, although unlooked for event.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMTION,
is a justly celebrated medicine. It is prepared by Hazelton & Co., Warren, Pa.
It is for sale Wholesale and Retail.
HIRAM LUCAS & BRO.,
Howardville, Centre Co., Pa.
Agents for Centre county